

SPEECHES

delivered by

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
Thomas David Baron Carmichael of Skirling,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

during

1915-16.

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HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECHES FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of awarding Certificates to the persons who passed the tests of the St. John Ambulance Association, on 6th April 1915.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It has given me, as President of the Calcutta Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, very great pleasure to hand certificates to those of our number who have passed the tests of the Association successfully.

The Calcutta Centre is a comparatively new body—it was founded in 1901—but it has done during these 14 years a great deal of excellent service to the community. The object of the Association is to place within the reach of every one efficient training in "First Aid to the injured" in "Home Nursing" and "in the Theory and Practice of Hygiene in the Home," and so to encourage every citizen to be a more efficient man or woman and to be a better helper of his or her fellow men.

In their work the members of the St. John Ambulance Association have been successful in enlisting the sympathy and the enthusiasm of medical men and many lay workers with the result that the lectures—of the excellence of which I have often heard—are given without remuneration of any kind but as a labour of love—the officers thus setting the community an excellent example of social service. It is this sympathy and enthusiasm on the part of these Honorary Lecturers and workers which have contributed so largely to the success which has attended the efforts of the Calcutta Centre. To-day I have had the pleasure of awarding nearly 300 certificates, and my wife on two occasions recently distributed certificates first to the Bengalee ladies of the Baptist Zangana Mission and a few days ago to members of this Association. Since October last no fewer than 41 medallions and 402 First Aid and Nursing Certificates have been successfully competed for by members of the Calcutta Association. This is proof of much good work, and I congratulate the Association very heartily on the work the members have done and the many recruits which they have obtained for Ambulance work this year. This is a time when the Ambulance movements should receive every encouragement.

I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly recognizing the work done by the ladies of the St. John Ambulance Association and the power of organization which they have shown and the encouragement which they have given to others. The real practical work done by the ladies of the Association at the Shambhu Nath Pundit Hospital has been of the greatest value to the patients and has been much appreciated by those in authority over the hospital. As a proof of the value of their service, I may state that the ladies are now admitted

for the same service to the General Hospital. Another point to which I desire to draw special attention is the large number of recruits there are from among the Indian ladies. This is a most encouraging feature, and it has been a special pleasure to me to see so many Indian ladies to-day. On behalf of the Association I take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Girard, Mrs. Coldstream, Mrs. Urquhart and the other ladies who have specially identified themselves with this part of our work.

When I see the enthusiasm which prevails, I feel confident that those who recently recommended that the Calcutta Centre should expand so as to include all Bengal—are on the right lines of development and I hope that the new Association—The “Calcutta-Bengal Provincial Centre”—will spread throughout Bengal the good work which the Calcutta Centre has done within this city.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Legislative Council Meeting, on
7th April 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

The time has once again come round when not only custom, but my own wish leads me to thank you for the help you have given me and to congratulate you—not so much on what you have done in the way of legislation as on the manner in which you have done it. It was not a large programme which Government put before you—we have only passed four Acts. Each of these Acts is, I believe, for the good of Bengal. If I did not believe that, they would not have been introduced. But what, more than anything else, makes me sanguine of their usefulness is that I know that these Acts, while taking their present shape, were all subject to your criticism. No one, who compares the text of the Bills which we introduced in this House with the text of the Acts which go out from it, can doubt the reality of the share which the Additional Members of my Council have in making the laws which we pass. It is I think only by making such a comparison that we can arrive at a true appreciation of the extent of that share. We often argue in this Chamber among ourselves: we often vote: Government sometimes refuses amendments, Government sometimes accepts them as they stand, or incorporates their spirit though in a different form—all this gives to any one who notices it some idea of the help which those who are, I think, rather too apt to speak of themselves as the opposition, give to the Executive Government; but it is only those who make the comparison which I have suggested who fully realize the nature of that help, for it is only they who can appreciate how much help is given in committee. Help in committee is too often forgotten. I think that if any one who makes that comparison will go on to make a similar comparison of the text of the Bills introduced and with that of the Acts passed by Government in Legislative Bodies in other countries, he will be surprised to find how much assistance the Governor of Bengal receives from the non-official Additional Members of his Council. The comparison certainly makes me hopeful in view of what I believe will inevitably be the tendency of political growth. But it is that comparison which makes me think you do not speak accurately when you refer to yourselves as an opposition. It is difficult to compare things so different as the forms of Government here and in England—but I am inclined to think that the nearest, indeed the only approach to an opposition in the English sense to be found in the Government of an Indian Presidency is sometimes the Governor himself.

I would like to refer briefly to one incident which has not called forth much attention. Not long ago my friend and colleague the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda presided throughout a sitting of this Council. That was, I believe, the first occasion on which an Indian gentleman has occupied the President's chair in any Indian Legislative Council; I am glad that Bengal has again set an example.

Now, gentlemen, I want to thank you for the work you have done outside the Council Chamber. I know how much Hon'ble Members have striven during the anxious months since last August to render the task of Government easier. We have had our trials—not so acute certainly as in some parts of the Empire—still we have had trials. There has been dislocation of trade, there has been suffering caused by the difficulty of obtaining some such needed commodities, and by the absence of demand for other commodities on the sale of which men depend for livelihood—there have been rumours full of terrors to men of limited experience, there has been the pain which comes to those who find their most sacred ideas assailed from the outside; these things might easily have led to movements which would have been regrettable and difficult to quell. I know how in your different ways you tried to keep public opinion steady, how you contradicted foolish rumours, stopped alarm, and sympathetically guided the thoughts of your co-religionists. I thank you for all this; but I do more; I confidently ask you to go on helping Government as each of you finds he conscientiously can. In no country, at no time can we expect everybody to be on the side of law and order. There will always be some people who, whatever be their motive, are anxious to upset the state of affairs which we believe is for the true good of India; it will be strange if such persons do not seize any opportunity which war may give them to make their presence felt. Many sorts of crime—not unnaturally—have shown a marked increase lately; and this is true in a special degree of that kind of crime which—as we all most sincerely deplore—is often associated, however unfairly, with the name of Bengal in the minds of people in many parts of the world; that kind of crime which is spoken of—to an undue extent I think and not always accurately—as political crime; crime which is committed by persons of a class which one would expect to be actuated by some higher motive than the mere vulgar desire for plunder. Many of you have been reluctant—I myself am very reluctant—to believe that such crime can be widespread—but it has been lately made very clear that it does exist. It is the duty of Government to repress that form of crime, and it is the duty of Government to try to remove any cause which it may think brings it about. That is the duty of Government now and may continue to be the duty of Government perhaps for a long time, for it is not a duty which can be completely performed in a day. But at present, it is especially and immediately the duty of Government to take precautions against any danger which may affect the essential administration or safety of the country. Hon'ble Members, I am sure, carefully weighed the remarks made in another Council lately by those responsible for the government of the whole of India; and I am sure Hon'ble Members felt that the Government of India, believing what it tells us it does believe, only did its duty when it carried through a measure which it expects will deal efficiently with a real danger. I have heard or read the views which Hon'ble Members of this House have publicly expressed, so I know how strongly you desire to grapple with this danger. We know the nature of the measure which the Government of India has thought right to pass. We know the rules,—though some of us may not as yet have

that it will lie with the Local Government to administer the Act. We read what Sir Reginald Craddock definitely said about Bengal. Hon'ble Members must recognize that if I and my colleagues share in Sir Reginald's belief, it will be our duty, without loss of time, to consider how provisions of this Act are to be enforced in Bengal. My colleagues and I do believe that Sir Reginald Craddock had good grounds for what he said : my colleagues and I have the honour of Bengal at heart, and we shall not shrink from administering the Act wherever we think fit : and I hope, gentlemen, you have enough confidence in us to believe that in doing so, we shall steadily keep the cause of justice before us.

Gentlemen, you have, I am glad to say, shown your interest in many things. No Hon'ble Member can, I think, complain that in the Budget discussion he had not full scope to refer to all he wished to refer to. Two points were raised yesterday to which I would like briefly to refer. My hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, complained of the publication of the report of the Administration Committee. The publication of that report was largely due to myself. So if my hon'ble friend wants to blame any one, he must blame me. I could easily have delayed, I might, perhaps, have forbidden the publication, instead I urged that the report should be published. And, gentlemen, I am unrepentant. I knew perfectly well that some of my friends in Bengal would have as little pleasure in reading that report as some other of my friends have in reading the articles which appear from day to day in certain journals in which also reference is occasionally made to controversies which belong to the past. I may have made a mistake and I shall not complain if any one tells me that he thinks I have made a mistake. As a Governor with no previous experience of India, I may, perhaps, make mistakes more easily than any member of my Council would. But I would like to say in my defence that I have only two years of office left, little enough time in which to do anything ; in any case too little to do more than a very small portion of what I should like to do. When I advocated the publishing of that report I hoped to save time ; I wanted to let the people concerned know exactly what advice was given to me, so that they might, if they chose, tell me in what the advice seemed to them wrong. There are many people in Bengal who have not as many opportunities of personally enlightening me as the Hon'ble Member has, and I assure him that the publication of this report did give to some of these people the chance, which I am sure he does not grudge to them and of which they have freely availed themselves of putting their views clearly before me. The other point to which I wish to refer is the police—to that also my hon'ble friend particularly drew our attention. My colleagues and I are thoroughly alive to the criticisms to which the Hon'ble Member referred. To Government more than to any one it is of advantage that there should be confidence between the police and the public. I know that the present state of affairs satisfies no one. I know that the police themselves are not content with it. I know that there are Europeans and that there are Indians who alike are indignant with the police on grounds which, if they are true, amply warrant indignation ; but I know that many men, with ample experience than I have,

things are improving; some of you said so yourselves yesterday. I know how easy it is to exaggerate. I know that grave charges have been repeated to me which I found on investigation were only based on rumours and could not be substantiated. I know, too, that there are Europeans and that there are Indians who, by no means, think the police perfect, but who recognize the bravery and the devotion which has been shown by individual Indian police officers. I feel proud myself—I think no one who cares for Bengal can help being proud—of the way in which some of our police officers have knowingly taken their lives in their hands, and have done their duty without shrinking from consequences which they felt were almost certain to be fatal. These men have given the lie in no uncertain way to the accusation that the Bengali is a coward.

For the honour of Bengal it is most desirable that better relations between the police and the public should prevail, and that the police should come to be looked on as a real force on the side of justice. But all I want to say just now is that I intend, and my colleagues intend, to do our best to speed up such improvement as is taking place and to bring about any further changes which seem likely to do good. We have already taken one step which we believe will help us in dealing rightly with this difficult question and which will, I hope, when it comes to be known, be looked on as an earnest of our genuine determination to try to find a right solution.

Now, gentlemen, I must ask you to forgive me for having kept you so long, and I declare the Council adjourned *sine die*.

***His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of opening the
Cottage at Kalimpong, on 24th April 1915.***

DR. GRAHAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Few things which I have done in the course of my duty as Governor of Bengal have given me more satisfaction than opening the door of Edinburgh Cottage.

I have now been for three years in this Province and I have visited Kalimpong three times; on each occasion when I visited Kalimpong, I have seen something of the St. Andrew's Homes; and I am beginning to think I know more than just a little about them. I have been inside every cottage: I have been in almost every room in every cottage. I believe I could draw a rough plan, and tell you something of the history of each of them. Of one thing at any rate I am sure, I can truthfully speak well of all.

You, Dr. Graham, and those who acted with you, did a good deed when you took Kiernander Cottage 15 years ago, and you have gone on doing good deeds ever since. You have built close on a score of Homes. You have crept farther and farther up the brace, and, as my wife said to me at Kiernander on Wednesday, you have gone higher in another than the mere physical sense of the word.

A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Here you are indeed set on a hill. But you have no reason for wishing to be hid, and I know of many reasons for hoping that your work may be made even more widely known than it now is.

I need not say much about that work. Its value is well-recognized both in India and in Scotland. Mr. Beatson-Bell, speaking as a loyal son of the Church of Scotland, said last June that the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes are the brightest jewel in the crown of that Church, and I feel certain there are many who are not themselves members of the Auld Kirk, but who bless her for what her sons and daughters have done at Kalimpong. No one, in whose veins there runs any British blood and who knows anything of India, can fail to recognize that you are doing work here which ought to be done, and no one who knows how you are doing that work can help feeling that you are doing it well.

One thing has struck me forcibly when I have visited the Homes. Every one likes his or her own house best. Not one "House-Mother," not one "Auntie," will ever admit to me that she sees advantages in any other house over that in which she lives herself. I have not the experience which these ladies have, so I cannot speak with the same assurance. I only modestly claim for the cottage which I have opened that it is as good as any other, and express the hope that it will never be worse than any other. I felt proud when Dr. Graham invited me to open Edinburgh Cottage. I felt proud when I unlocked the door, but I shall feel prouder some day when I come back and find it the home of 30 happy boys.

The very name of the Cottage makes me glad. I was born in Bumburgh; I do not think that I ever, until seven years ago, spent six consecutive months of my life without being in Edinburgh, and I like to be reminded of Edinburgh. Mr. Beatson-Bell, when he laid the foundation-stone of this house, told you how closely it has, from its inception, been associated with Edinburgh. I am glad to find that the first house-mother is an Edinburgh woman. That will make for its success; and I am not sorry that the first "auntie" comes from Glasgow, for much as I love Edinburgh, I have a very high regard for the city which, till I came to Calcutta, I was always told was the second in the Empire. Some day I hope there may be a Glasgow Cottage here to keep up that healthy rivalry which does so much good at home. Meanwhile Miss Robertson and Miss Sim will between them make Edinburgh Cottage one of which all Scots people can be proud and which all Edinburgh men and women will be glad to think was paid for by their fellow citizens. They will be well backed up, I feel sure, by Miss Calderwood. I do not know where she comes from, but judging from her name, I expect she comes from a right sort of place.

When Sir Andrew Fraser, who knows Bengal in a way in which I can only wish I knew it—when Mr. Carstairs and Mr. Cornwall, who know India's needs—when Mr. Paterson—Miss Robertson's brother-in-law—who knows your work so thoroughly—appealed to Edinburgh for money, they appealed with confidence; for they knew that Dr. Graham is a man to listen to. And when Lord Provost Inches and his neighbours in and near Edinburgh gave their money, they gave it with confidence, for they, too, knew that Dr. Graham is a man to listen to, a man who, with his fellow workers here, will try to bring up the children in these homes to be men and women to listen to, to do their duty wherever they may go and whatever may befall them. What has been done here already justifies us in this belief. Not long ago I was watching a ship from Australia discharge her cargo of horses at Kidderpore, and I got talking with her Captain—a man who has made many voyages backwards and forwards. He told me that he had taken out a number of Kalimpong girls and boys to New Zealand. He did not know that I knew Kalimpong or Dr. Graham: he merely knew that I have been in Australia and that I wish well to Australia, and it was with that in his mind that he spoke. He gave those girls and boys the highest praise as likely to do well both for themselves and for the country they were going to. I listened with pleasure to what he said, for I feel that if any girls and boys from Kalimpong can win for themselves in New Zealand, or in Australia, such golden opinion as that Captain has of those whom he took out, they will be doing a good thing for India and for the Empire.

I congratulate you, Dr. Graham, on what you and your fellow workers have accomplished. I even congratulate you on your present financial position. There were some—I was one of them—who feared that at this time, when there is so much pressing need for money,

themselves somewhat crippled, your finances might be crippled too. But your bank balance is on the right side. It is not a big balance—if you were a lot of fushionless bodies, I should say it was a perilously low balance—but you are not fushionless, you know how to use money, and even those who have a good Glasgow head on them—and I know of few more valuable possessions—will admit that the Bank is not always the right place in which to keep money which can be well and profitably invested. All the same I hope the balance may soon again be a big one and that it may always continue on the right side.

I congratulate such of you, boys, as are going to have your home in this new cottage. I hope you will make good use of the opportunities you will get here. I do not expect you to make full use of all your opportunities. No boy ever yet quite did that, and no boy ever will. I wasted my own opportunities often enough and I have had to regret it, I hope you will have less cause for regret than I have, for I trust you will be better boys than I was. This, however, I do know—you and the other children here will never regret having come to Kalimpong. Here among these hills, with kind people to care for you, and to guide you, you have much to be thankful for. I daresay you appreciate your advantages to some extent now; I hope you do! In later life certainly you will know more fully what they meant. The thought of Kalimpong, the remembrance of those who loved you here, will inspire some of you—I hope many of you—in making of their lives a series of triumphs, and in attaining almost to the summit of their ambition. To others—there must be some such, though I hope they will not be many,—these recollections and these thoughts may only be a source of comfort, something to cling to in sorrow, something to prevent despair. But to all of you they will be a help, an encouragement, an incentive to lead you, when you are trying hard, to do right to try yet harder; and when temptation to do ill comes, as it comes at times to all, even to the best of us, may they be a voice to command you to forbear! Here if anywhere you will by example be taught—how clearly you will only know when you come to understand fully the history of this undertaking—the truth of what the Australian poet tells us when speaking of the disappointment that so often comes in life—

“Two things stand like stone,

Kindness in another's trouble—Courage in your own.”

I congratulate Miss Robertson, the new house-mother; I have heard much about her, you who know her know what that means. I knew her brother George, and like many more in this district I sincerely mourn his loss. She will, I am sure, do all she can—and that is much—to make this Cottage worthy of the city, whose name it bears and which she so well appreciates.

Now I shall not take up more of your time, but before I sit down I must thank you for giving me this key; it will, constantly, remind me of the duty we all owe to India, and it will remind me of that none the less effectively because it will remind me, too, of the city of my birth.

His Excellency's Speech at the naming ceremony of the Bengal Ambulance Corps Flat, on 8th May 1915.

MAHARAJADHIRAJA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Before acting in accordance with the invitation you have so kindly extended to me, or replying to anything which the Maharajadhiraja has said, I should like to read out to you a telegram, which was handed to me when I reached Sealdah station this morning. It was from His Excellency the Viceroy and was sent off last night.

It runs as follows:—

"I understand that you are to-morrow to perform the ceremony of naming the Floating Hospital, calling it the *Bengalee*. Should be greatly obliged if you would take the opportunity to give my most grateful thanks on behalf of the King-Emperor to Bengal for their most useful gift of an Ambulance Corps. I warmly congratulate the organizers on the successful outcome of their efforts, and I wish the *Bengalee* and her staff all success in their work of mercy."

After hearing that message sent by His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking you on behalf of His Gracious Majesty our King-Emperor, and conveying to you his own congratulations and his wishes for your success, I feel sure those of you who contributed, or are going to contribute in any form towards that success, will not wish to listen to many words from me. Custom and courtesy compel me to say something, but I promise you I shall not detain you long.

I shall gladly convey, Maharajadhiraja as you ask me to do, your thanks to those you have mentioned. Captain Hewett and Mr. Gourlay are here. I know they both did their best to help you, and I am sure they both feel that they now have their reward; for they see in what it is that they helped you. Sir Pardey Lukis is a real friend to the people of this country. I can tell you from my own experience that he is ever quick to see, and to lead others to see, the good points in any proposals put forward by your fellow countrymen; and I know Dr. Suresh will tell you from his experience, that Sir Pardey never hesitates to point out errors and is always ready with kindly advice as to how to correct them. He did not take a prominent part in your work, the first stage of which is completed to-day, for this is not his "show." It is a matter for the Military Authorities, but I know how much his sympathy and encouragement did to smoothe over difficulties which at times seemed formidable to Dr. Suresh and his fellow workers who have not much personal experience of official ways. And I know, too, that no one will be prouder than Sir Pardey when you show by the work you have yet to do, that *Bengalee* medical men and *Bengalee* medical students thoroughly deserve the kind things he has so often said of them. Their knowledge that one who has upheld their cause as Sir Pardey has done, has himself suffered—cruelly but uncomplainingly—through the war, will add to the earnestness with which those who are going forth on this ship are prepared to face whatever trials may await them.

If more be needed to strengthen their resolve or inspire them with courage, it will assuredly be found in the sympathetic encouragement which you have had all along from the Viceroy who has himself also been so sorely afflicted. Lord Hardinge—as the Maharaja reminded you—was a sympathetic listener to every proposal put forward to give Bengal a chance of showing that it is as heartily loyal to King George as any part of his Empire. It is true that some proposals—the very proposals I believe which made the deepest appeal to the hearts of you young men—were rejected; that was due to considerations which seemed conclusive to those whose experience and special knowledge give them the right to decide all military matters; but we are amply satisfied that the Viceroy recognizes in no uncertain way the spirit which prompted those proposals. That your wish has been given effect to in its present form is, I believe, to a great extent, due to the Viceroy himself. We here admired—as people in other parts of the Empire admired—the spirit which led Lord Hardinge to visit the Persian Gulf while war was going on. We here have special reason to rejoice that he went, for it was there that he learned to recognize the need which you are so glad and so proud to try to fill. A river flat is a thing closely associated with Bengal, and I, for one, was glad when I learned that it seemed to the Viceroy and his advisers, a useful thing that Bengal should equip a river flat as a Hospital.

The Maharajadhiraja did not mention it—but I feel I must—that as soon as it was known that a river flat was wanted, Rai Janaki Nath Ray Bahadur and Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur voluntarily came forward to offer one of theirs. I know that these two gentlemen were sad when experts said that their flats were not exactly suited to be converted into a Hospital. Their kind offer had to be refused, but I am sure you will all like them to know how grateful you are for making it.

Whatever ups and downs there may be in this war; whatever be its result—though we believe there can be but one result; however much of honour it may bring to the Empire, however much of sorrow it may bring to individual subjects of the King-Emperor—it has already brought about one good thing, and that as days go by, will be made even more clear. It has brought England and India into closer touch. Your people and my people have fought together in the same battles; and the glory of those battles will be shared for all time alike by Indians and by Englishmen. Indians and Englishmen are together mourning and will mourn the loss of friends and relations whose blood has mingled in their death. There are things—there always must be things—on which Indians and Englishmen will not see eye to eye. We have all of us been at times, we shall continue at times to be, inclined to lay too much stress on these things; it is a gain—a great gain—that from now forwards much will remind us that we sympathize each with the other.

This ship will, I am glad to think, take some Bengalis to a work of mercy which will be recognized quite as much by my countrymen as by their own. You, young men, who are going, have an opportunity, of which I am sure you will avail yourselves, to show that in Bengal—the part of India which you claim has the clearest sense of patriotism—

patriotism is of no narrow kind "*Janoni Janmabhumischa Sargadopi Goriasi*." That is a sentiment to which every Bengali subscribes; and it is a sentiment to which every Englishman, every Scotsman, every Irishman subscribes. To my mind you will be doing no small thing when you do your best to show those who have hitherto sometimes doubted it, that your devotion to Bengal is none the less—indeed is only the more—securely founded, because you are devoted also to the principles of freedom and of justice, to uphold which the whole Empire is now fighting.

Dr. Suresh, I feel sure that Bhupendra Babu, Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha and the others who have worked hard with you in securing for your countrymen this opportunity, would be the first to admit that the greatest share in the labour was taken by you and I feel sure they will not grudge if I say that I believe that it is to you that the greatest share of the thanks should be given. You have made personal sacrifices which no one, not inspired by the noblest motives, would make. I shall not dwell on this, but I would like to say for myself that I shall never forget the example of self-sacrificing energy and devotion to the good of others which you have set.

Now, gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in calling this hospital flat by the name which you all love and which I have during the last three years, also learned to love—The *Bengalee*.

His Excellency's Speech at the Unveiling of the Bust of the late Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur at the Calcutta University, on 5th July 1915.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for asking me to unveil this bust, so giving me an opportunity of associating myself with you in honouring the memory of a remarkable man. Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur certainly was a remarkable man—one of the most remarkable men whom Bengal has produced in modern times; and it is well that we should do him honour. I listened with great interest to what you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, said, and I shall not try to add to your eloquent appreciation of the Nawab Bahadur. My knowledge of him is only secondhand, derived from having heard others talk of him, and from having read about him—I first read about him soon after I came here, in that fascinating little book, Mr. Bradley-Birt's "Twelve Men of Bengal." You all know far more of him than I do—some of you have seen him and talked to him, and most of you know men who were his friends; I can say nothing about him which is new, or which you could not say with far more force than I can. I have been wondering whether the Nawab Bahadur, if he could himself be consulted as to where his bust should be put, might not quite possibly choose the very place which Sir Asutosh suggested to you and which you have chosen—this Senate Hall which was for so long the scene of one branch of his many activities: in any case I am sure I voice the feelings of all of you when I say that the members of the Committee who organized this memorial are, in setting the bust up here, not only doing honour to the memory of a distinguished member of the University, but are also honouring the University herself.

Yes, gentlemen, as I said already, Abdul Latif was a remarkable man; and when I think of the fame which he won, and of the service which he rendered to Government and to his fellow countrymen, it seems to me that not the least remarkable thing about him was the comparative uneventfulness of his career. He did far more than most men do, both for Government and for the public; but he did it all quietly and calmly. The story of his life is not like that of the lives of so many famous men, one of striking individual achievements, it is rather one long continuous record of ceaseless devotion to duty; his fame rests mainly on the high ideal of public service which he set before himself, and on the influence which by his energy and perseverance in striving after that ideal he was able to exert here in Bengal. It is, I think, not unnatural that I, as a Governor, should be struck by the help which as a Government servant he gave to Government in administration. It may be true, as I have been told it is, that it was easier sixty years ago than it is now to deal effectively with certain problems for there was less criticism then than now of Government's methods. But I am confident that it is also true that Abdul Latif's singular courtesy and tact stood him in good stead when he tackled the problem of dacoity in East Bengal—a problem which alas! we have not yet quite solved—or dealt

with other questions which trouble us no longer such as those connected with indigo. Courtesy and tact on the part of its servants are as valuable to Government to-day as they ever were. The Vice-Chancellor has reminded us how much the Nawab Bahadur did for Muhammadan education. It is hard for us to realize the strong feeling which there was in the minds of Indian Muhammadans against Western education so lately as the middle of last century. Nawab Abdul Latif had to overcome a mass of conservatism among his co-religionists which even those of us who have the greatest reverence for ancient ways may admit was unpractical. Even now the great Muhammadan community in Bengal is handicapped by the reluctance of their fathers and grandfathers to adopt modern education, but they can justly point with all the more pride to progress made during the last fifty years. That progress is undoubtedly due in the main to the untiring zeal and energy of the man whose memory we recall this afternoon. We realize how successfully he strove when we read how many of his co-religionists were well educated—in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term—at the time when Abdul Latif began his labours for education, and compare their number with that of the Muhammadans whom we find to-day in our schools and colleges, among our University students, or the members of the learned professions.

But, Sir, as you pointed out, it is not our Musalman brethren alone who have reason to look on Abdul Latif's memory with pride and affection. He endeared himself to all. In his life of public service, in his personal character, in his devotion to duty, in his regard for the feelings of others, in his patience with the defects of others—in each of these things he set an example which, we—whether we are Muhammadans or Hindus, Christians or persons who hold by no dogma, Indians or Europeans, students or teachers—would all alike do well to emulate. It is in the hope of stimulating such emulation that you have set up this bust which I shall now unveil; if, as I hope it may, it does stimulate such emulation, you will not only have raised fitting memorial to a high-minded Bengali, but you will have rendered a lasting service to all his fellow countrymen

His Excellency's Speech at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the Calcutta University Institute, on 5th July 1915.

MR. LYON AND MEMBERS OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE,

It is a little more than two years ago since I presided over one of your annual meetings, I hope that I have had your interests in my mind during those two years. I am glad that the day to which I looked forward then has arrived, and it is with very great pleasure that I now announce that the foundation-stone of your new building has been well and truly laid.

It is true there have been delays, and that when we look back we see that some of these delays might have been avoided; it is true that the site which has now been finally chosen is the one which was first suggested and which was dropped only to be taken up again; but we need not trouble ourselves with any vain regrets. Let us rejoice rather that we are all satisfied that we have got the best site, and that through Mr. Crouch's assistance we have a plan specially designed to meet your needs. Let us trust that the work will go on rapidly and that at no distant date the building will be ready.

You, students of Calcutta, owe this Institution to the great interest which His Excellency the Viceroy takes, and has always taken ever since he came to India, in your welfare. He has contributed largely to the students' fund; I hope his handsome donations and those of the late Lady Hardinge may prove a stimulus to all of you to take a personal interest in this fund and to aid those students who are less fortunate than some of you are. To-day the Viceroy has again evinced his kind interest by sending me a message for you which I shall now read:

"Please give following message to-morrow from me. I am delighted to hear that His Excellency the Governor is laying the foundation-stone of the Calcutta University Institute. I fully realize how much it is needed and what an important part it should play in the development of University life. I hope that it may soon be completed and I wish the Institute all success."

I am sure you are glad to get that message and I am sure will allow me to tell His Excellency that you are so; and to tell him too that you are glad he has agreed to remain on for a little longer in India; for I believe you all realize that the University is fortunate in having him as its Chancellor and that you, students, are particularly fortunate. I believe the opening of this Institute will be a landmark in the history of your University. The University authorities, with the help of Government, are making great efforts to provide for the residence of students attending College in the belief that such provision will be for the welfare, physical, moral and spiritual, of the students. When I see the conditions under which so many students live and work at present, I pray that efforts in this direction may be increased and that the aim of the University and of the Government may be quickly achieved.

An Institution like this, in a city like Calcutta, with an University system such as we have, is to my mind absolutely necessary if we are to

affin in any way to what I understand by University education. The essentials of University education were clearly defined not long ago by Lord Haldane's Committee in London. I do not know if many of you read their report; if you did you may remember what the members of that Committee said about the necessity for intercourse between students and teachers. They put it in the very fore-front of their report that they thought it essential that the regular students of an University should be able to work in intimate and constant association with their fellow students and also in close contact with their teachers. They quoted Newman, who writing in 1852 went so far as to say that "If he had to choose between a so-called University which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence and which gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years and then sent them away, as the University of Oxford is said to have done at one time—if I were asked," he said, "which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect; which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding and enlarging the mind; which sent out men more fitted for their secular duties; which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I would have no hesitation in giving preference to the University which did nothing over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the Sun."

This is, of course, only one side of the question. But it is a most important side. Your University will in any case do something to bring together the students of the different faculties and the students and their teachers; but your University Institute will be the complement of the residential system in making that association more intimate and more personal.

And I look forward to your Institute having an even more far-reaching effect. I hope it will bring the University itself into closer contact with other interests and other forces in Calcutta; and will widen the outlook of all its members.

What is the highest desire in your minds to-day? Is it not to be worthy of your motherland? I do not know in detail what the future of India will be, none of us know that; but I believe that her future will be great; and for my own part I believe that it will be all the greater through her association with Great Britain and the countries which make up the British Empire. If that is to be so, we must all of us learn to know and to appreciate each other, we must study the history and the wonderful literature of India, and we must study the history of England and the history of the British Empire. In this way we shall, I hope, attain to a true sympathy with each other, based on a common feeling, and the result of accurate knowledge. Our two races—British and Indian—have been brought together we trust in the providence of God for some wise purpose; but it is only by the perfect understanding of each other that we can make ourselves fit instrument to carry out that purpose.

In College days these matters appeal to us keenly, and I hope that this Institution will help to develop that understanding by bringing the University, both teachers and students, into touch with other interests and will give opportunities for co-operation in a sphere wider than the purely academic one. I hope this Institution will be a powerful force in helping us to attain a sympathy free from any idea of tolerance, free from any feeling of condescension, a sympathy which denotes unity of feeling founded on a perfect knowledge of each another, and which will lead to a wider conception of the motherland, wider than "the land of the seven rivers," wider than the India we know to-day,—a motherland as wide as the British Empire itself. If we can only attain to that, most of the causes of friction between our races will be gone. There will be no question then as to the true meaning of *Swaraj*. There will be but one feeling that all must be free and equal citizens of one great Empire whose aim and object is to fit each individual to do his best for the benefit of his fellow citizens. No doubt we are far from that ideal, but we must always keep it before us if we are ever to attain to it, and we must prepare ourselves by our education to appreciate the goal.

At this moment many of our fellow citizens are fighting for all that the ideal of the Empire means to them. Our thoughts are seldom far from our brethren—British and Indian—who are giving their lives for what we hold dear. I believe there are hundreds here who would gladly follow their example; if only they could be called on to do so. But if the supreme sacrifice is denied to us, we can at least try to do what does lie to hand: so that whatever the future may bring forth, Bengal will be ready for it and her sons may feel they have taken their share in helping the Empire to attain the noble ideal which I trust they will set before themselves.

His Excellency's Speech at the Chittagong Sanskrit Institution on the morning of Thursday, the 8th July 1915.

PANDIT RAJANIKANTA SAHITYACHARYA, PANDITS AND SCHOLARS OF THE
CHITTAGONG SANSKRIT INSTITUTION,

It gives me great pleasure to come to visit your institution this morning, and if my visit brings any encouragement and stimulus to the study of Sanskrit in Chittagong, my pleasure will be the greater. I have been glad to hear from the Director of Public Instruction that he thinks that in founding and maintaining this institution you are acting on right lines. You will, I think, appreciate his appreciation all the more when I tell you that he proposes to give it a very practical form by recommending Government to give you a monthly grant of Rs. 50. His recommendation will have to be considered in the Secretariat, but I feel fairly confident that it will be accepted. Meanwhile in commemoration of this visit and because I attach much importance to the cause in which you are working, I shall myself make over to Mr. Clayton, your Commissioner, the sum of Rs. 250 to be expended upon the institution in such manner as he and you in consultation may consider most advantageous.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your expressions of loyalty to the Throne and Person of our beloved King-Emperor and for the kindly words in which you have voiced your feelings towards myself.

It is not given to us all to serve the Empire in this great crisis with our lives: but of those whose service cannot take an active form in face of danger, few can render nobler or more practical service than the teachers of youth and the boys and girls who are receiving instruction in our schools: for it lies with them to secure that, as the result of their mutual labours, the rising generation of subjects of our Lord the King shall grow up worthy to carry on the great traditions of the British Empire. I feel confident that you in this institution will spare no effort to make your share in this great work a worthy one.

His Excellency's reply at Rangamati, on 12th July 1915.

CHIEFS, HEADMEN AND PEOPLE OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS,

First of all, I wish to thank you very heartily for the very kindly manner in which you have welcomed me on this my first visit to your beautiful district. The journey which I took yesterday and this morning is one that I have long looked forward to, and it was only the alleged difficulties of access which prevented me from visiting you during my former visits to Chittagong. However, I consider myself fortunate in having at last succeeded in coming to Rangamati, and I am extremely sorry that circumstances have prevented my wife from being able to share the pleasure with me; for I will say at once that there is one remark in your address with which I entirely disagree—that in which you imply that it might have been possible to make my visit here more acceptable to me. If you really feel this, you must think that a Governor is a very difficult sort of person to please!

I thank you also, gentlemen, for your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of our beloved King-Emperor. I feel sure that what our King-Emperor would desire more than anything else at present is the whole hearted co-operation of all his subjects: and I am sure, too, that the cares which necessarily beset him must be lightened by the thought that in even the remotest corners of his dominions, his people are eager to identify themselves, in deed where opportunity offers and at least in spirit, with the cause for which so many of their fellow subjects are laying down their lives.

To turn now to your own more private concerns; you call my attention to the need for improving communications between Rangamati and Chittagong. It is only too obvious that the journey between the two places is susceptible of improvement; but I fear, and I believe you realize this, that it is not possible to entertain much hope of improving very materially the river communications. As you know, Government has considered this problem carefully for some years, but we are faced with a natural obstacle in the shape of a series of shoals about half-way between here and Chittagong which, so experts report, will not, owing to the tidal action of the river, be easily removed except as the result of an expenditure which, as even the most enthusiastic supporter of the claims of these hill tracts would be forced to admit, would bear no justifiable relation to the benefits secured. But though there seems little chance of securing permanent improvement by means of handelling operations, we have not given up hope of being able to gain something in this way, and further experiments will be made this year at the close of the rainy season.

As regards the road between Rangamati and Chittagong, an estimate has been received by Government for metalling and permanently bridging about half its length as the first step towards completing the whole. It is impossible for me to say when this will be done, for like many other most desirable improvements elsewhere it has had to be held up owing to the scarcity of funds due to the war. All I can promise you is that it shall not be forgotten, and I hope the time may not be far distant when the roads shall both be metalled and bridged.

I shall be only too glad to consider sympathetically any practical scheme for improving your water-supply. Your Commissioner says that a scheme has been framed, but that it requires careful scrutiny. It is always difficult to run on sound business lines a concern like a water-supply on a small scale, and here it would necessarily be on a small scale. But I promise you that if a practical scheme can be designed, too much insistence shall not be placed on the profit and loss aspect of it. I think the soundest beginning we can make is to get the advice of our Sanitary Engineering experts, and I will ask the Sanitary Engineer to depute an officer to consider and report on the matter as soon as possible.

I am glad that you appreciate what has been done for you in the way of opening dispensaries throughout the district. You ask for a lady doctor at Rangamati. I do not know whether there is sufficient work here to keep a fully qualified lady doctor usefully and contentedly employed. Lady doctors are still, as you know, somewhat rare, and I am sorry to say there are very many places which still lack their assistance and where the need for one is probably even greater than in Rangamati. Perhaps your most pressing need would be satisfied in part at least if you could secure the services of a certificated midwife. If you will ask your Civil Surgeon to look into this possibility in consultation with your Superintendent, I shall be very ready to consider the grant of some assistance from Government if they think it necessary to apply for it. And in any case I shall speak to the Surgeon-General about the matter. I am glad to learn that you appreciate the facilities with which you are provided to educate your sons and daughters, and I trust that you will see that your boys and girls take the fullest advantage of them. On this must depend very largely the attainment of the extension which you seek in the employment of your own people in the Government service. Government will always be ready to consider sympathetically the claims of any hill tracts man to an appointment in its service, provided that he is likely by force of character and educational attainments to satisfy the trust which is necessarily reposed both by Government and the people in any Government servant.

It was a great satisfaction to me to hear you refer to the extension of plough cultivation and to the more settled habits which your agriculturists are now showing. Prejudices and ancestral customs die hard, even when reason acknowledges them to be opposed to progress and prosperity, but the advantages of plough cultivation where it is possible must appeal even to the most biassed and indolent, if the effects are but seen, and now that they are visible I have little fear of the system failing to expand. I do not quite understand what you refer to when you speak of statutory rights. It strikes me that probably it might be difficult to legislate for a district which is—as I take it to be the case in the hill tracts—in a transition stage in the matter of land occupancy. There might be danger of hindering rather than of helping. But while I am here I shall be very glad to hear the views of any of you who have studied the question, and I shall do my best to consider what is needed.

Once again, gentlemen, I wish to thank you for your good wishes and for your very kind welcome upon which I will always look back as a most pleasant memory.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Legislative Council at Dacca, on
26th July 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

Before we begin our business I should like to say that I am glad to preside, and to see so many of you here to-day. You all know the different views held about sittings of Council in Dacca and you know the conditions which led me to call a meeting here last year. I was very sorry when I could not preside over that meeting—owing to those sad and unforeseen circumstances which altered so many of our plans. But I believe the meeting served an useful purpose. I have, therefore, again summoned you to Dacca in the full belief that you will again do good work. I thank you, both officials and non-officials, for having come in such number. I know it was not convenient to all of you; but you have come of your own free will, and because you want to show your friendliness to your fellow members who are anxious to hold meetings here from time to time. I am glad of this renewed evidence of the unity of the Presidency of Bengal, and I feel sure you will none of you regret having come to learn for yourselves a little about Dacca and the great part it hopes to play in the development of Bengal.

We will proceed now to our business. With regard to questions I shall in virtue of my power under rule 12 of the question rules and in order to meet what is, I believe, the convenience of members, ask my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Beatson-Bell, to make a formal statement after questions are over about a matter on which several questions have been put. I tell you this now in order that any of you may be re-assured who has doubts as to its being in order when he hears a member of Government refer to "a statement"—though none of the Council Rules provide for the making of "Statements."

It may be convenient also for me to tell you now that at the end of business to-day I may quite possibly adjourn the house not to a particular day as is customary—but *sine die*. If so, it will only be in the hope of meeting the convenience of members. There will be a meeting in Calcutta early in September. A day was fixed by me for this—the 6th—in conformity with which my own engagements have been made. But I learned a day or two ago that this date does not suit all of you and a suggestion has been made to me to change it. I do not yet know whether a change is possible which would not be even more inconvenient; but I shall do my best, and as soon as I can, will let Hon'ble Members know how it seems to me best to decide.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Durbar held in Dacca, on
27th July 1915.***

MAHARAJA, NAWAB, RAJAS AND GENTLEMEN,

It is almost two years—it will be exactly two years to-morrow—since I held my first Durbar in Dacca; my thoughts naturally go back to that time, and I am glad to see so many here now who were here then. We all miss one friend—the late Nawab Sir Salimulla Bahadur. I said what I had to say about him soon after his death—in my Council room in Calcutta, and at the Northbrook Hall here—but I am sure you will like me to welcome his son among us, and to join with you in expressing the hope that he may prove as wise a counsellor to Government, and as true a friend to his people, as his father was.

I remember what the things were which I spoke to you about two years ago; they were for the most part those very things about which probably you expect me to speak now. Perhaps you think that disappointing; and I tell you frankly we have not made as much progress as I should have liked to make. It is true that my Council has met twice, as so many of you wished it should sometimes meet, in Dacca, and I trust this has had advantages. It is true that, much to my personal delight, I have seen something of Eastern Bengal in each year; and it is true that Government has secured important railway development for you to be carried out in the near future. But it is also true that there are other things which we hoped for then which have not worked out quite as we expected.

Two years ago I promised that Government would consider the possibility of establishing some of its smaller departments permanently in Dacca. Government did consider this, but came to the conclusion—when you remember who the Members of Government are, you will believe it reluctantly came to the conclusion—that this could not be done.

I said, too, that I hoped to see an University which would add to the prestige and importance of your city, established here before my term of office ends. I have twenty months of office before me still, but I cannot feel sure that I shall see your University completed. There have been delays; there may be more delays. I know better now than I did then how hard it is to get things done quickly; and I know that much of what I should like to see finished, I shall at most only see begun. But progress is sometimes none the less real because it is slow, and in this matter progress certainly is real—more real perhaps than even those of you who watch the growth of the new Secretariat building think. You know how great a personal interest His Excellency the Viceroy takes in the Dacca University scheme. You know how much it would please him to see it well launched before he leaves India, and we all regret that it is not for much longer that he can be with us. You may feel sure, therefore, that his Government—the Government of India—will at least not be dilatory. The establishment of an University here has been determined upon; it will be in essentials an University such as the Committee,

whose report went to the Government of India shortly before I first spoke to you in Durbar, foreshadowed. Money is not easy to get just now, it may not be easy to get for some time; but both the Secretary of State and the Government of India, who control Indian finances, have recognized your need; and when you remember that Mr. Lyon has charge of Bengal education generally, that Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda is associated with him in dealing with Muhammadan education, and that our Public Works Department is controlled by your former Commissioner Mr. Beatson-Bell, you, in Dacca at least, need have no fear of delay here in carrying out any step once it is sanctioned by higher authority.

I am struck, more even than I was two years ago, by the desire so widely expressed in Eastern Bengal for education. But I wonder at it less, for I realize better now than I did then, that the desire is forced on by economic causes as well as fostered by the spread of education itself. Your population grows rapidly. In the Dacca Division, as a whole, during the ten years preceding the last census its increase was 1,231,000. In Dacca district alone it was nearly 316,000. In Mymensingh district it was over 608,000. All these additional people have to be provided for. The land which supports them does not grow in area, its fertility does not largely increase—cultivation, it is true, becomes more intensive, but there is a limit to that—and all the time the cost of the necessities of life goes up; and the standard of living, and with it the number of things recognized as necessities of life are rising. Growth of population is not checked here as it is in some countries—in my own for instance, by a large emigration. I do not know that it is desirable that it should be. You have no big factories nor works to give employment on a large scale. People must for the most part look to their farms, whose size remains the same, to supply the needs of their children whose number rapidly grows. They naturally keep a keen look out for other openings. What wonder then if even uneducated men desire with all the desire of which they are capable, some education for some at least of their sons; and are content, or even anxious, that it should merely be sufficient to qualify those who have profited by it to become pleaders or to hold a Government office! These two professions afford but too often the only employment obviously open to young men who have received the education at present available to the greater number of those Bengali boys who can get education at all—and who, remember, are only a portion of the boys who—or whose friends for them—are anxious to get it; for it is only too true that much of the education hitherto given in Bengal does not fit men to follow many other professions than those of a Government servant or of a pleader.

I know from experience that Bengalis make excellent Government servants; those who have to pay law costs tell me they are often most efficient lawyers; but the very fact that they are good Government servants limits the number of them required to do Government's work, and their efficiency may in itself reduce the number of those persons who can afford to employ them as pleaders. In any case I am sure that two of the most crying needs of this country—except better sanitation, perhaps the most crying needs of this country, are an education which

shall do more than merely enable those receiving it to pass an examination to show that they remember a great deal of what they have read ; and better and more numerous opportunities for young men to gain a livelihood, by making use of such powers as they have acquired of observation or of controlling things outside themselves. That this is more widely recognized than it once was, is, I think, made clear by the criticisms which we often read of official utterances on education, and by what we hear said by non-official gentlemen who have the welfare of their country at heart about the encouragement of industries. It is easy for any one familiar with lands where industry has developed through a long series of years slowly and on a large scale, to point to the crudeness of some of the suggestions made here, or to apparent want of energy on the part of those who make them ; and it is easy for those who have not learnt by experience how inexorable are the laws governing supply and demand, to dream dreams which can never be fulfilled. But if Bengal is to prosper we must fit the education of her children to her special needs, and we must give a practical turn to her aims. Government does not hope the less to see big things done some day, because it believes that the most important thing is to do some small things now ; and those who are most sanguine of obtaining big results quickly can take no surer step towards the realization of their wish than the encouragement of those who are already doing a little by helping them to find means to do a little more.

Those of you who were in Council yesterday listened, I am sure, with interest to what Mr. Beatson-Bell said about distress in parts of Eastern Bengal. I know how much this affects you. I know how public spirited some of you, landlords, have been in paying your dues to Government, although too often you have not received your dues from your tenants. As a Governor I am grateful to you, and as a landlord I sympathize with you. I sympathize too, as I am sure you do also, with your tenants. The prosperity of Bengal depends—fortunately or unfortunately—largely on jute, or rather on a good market for jute, and an ample crop to supply the market. For the last 12 months the jute trade has been entirely dislocated, and the result has been disastrous to many—though it has been anything, but disastrous to some. There are lessons to be learned from this, and I hope some of us are learning them. The war is, of course, the most obvious thing to blame ; and to it the misfortune which has come to you is due, no doubt, mainly though not entirely. If your misfortune leads to a clearer understanding by the educated people of Bengal of the true position of the jute industry so much the better, for it will then lead to good ; but that is not what I want to speak of now ; what I want to say is that I assure you that Government does recognize its responsibility to the people who are suffering, and does sympathize with those to whom it may seem as if even the elements were conspiring to drive them to despair. It is the duty of Government to keep people from starving, and Government must do its duty even though money be scarce.

Jute however is not the only thing affected by the war. You can all think of many ways in which men have suffered. We here may

not realize the suffering as vividly as our fellow subjects do in other parts of the Empire; and if only the end comes soon, perhaps we never shall. But we can all realize one thing—we shall realize it much more clearly yet—and that thing is a gain not a loss. The way in which the war is strengthening the bonds which knit India and Britain—and not Britain only, but the whole Empire—together—comradeship in arms,—fighting side by side in the same battles, and for the same cause,—these have often brought men into closer friendship and stronger mutual respect; and they are doing so now. I do not know which has struck the world most—India's loyalty to her British Sovereign, or Britain's reliance on the loyalty of India.

Two years ago I said here that those who are disloyal to our King-Emperor in India are few, and you believed me; you are Indians and you knew it. But there were many people outside India who did not believe that then. There are none such now. Among the many millions of people who make up our Empire there may always be some—perhaps there must always be some—who do not trust each other, and who think that the destiny of their own particular race cannot be truly worked out in conjunction with that of another. It is right that men should believe to the full in their own people and should feel proud of them. This war is showing that India is proud of her peoples and believes in them, but it is showing too that she believes in the British people, and is proud of what Britons and Indians can do together, and can suffer together. When we read Sir Ian Hamilton's appreciative account of what has been done by the 14th Sikhs, we who are of British blood felt much as you who are of Indian blood, and who knew the Fusilier Regiment which was in Calcutta at this time last year, or the Black Watch who were there before them, or who saw the King's Own at Darjeeling or in the Concentration Camp here, must have felt when you read of what those regiments have done.

Indians of every class and from every district have given practical proof of their loyalty to King George, and of their conviction that our peoples can help, and mean to help, each the other. We were all proud of those Bengalis who got and equipped a hospital flat. We sorrowed with them in their disappointment; we were glad when they reached Persia, and we know they will do good work. We were all proud when, the other day, Prince Hitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar was mentioned in Despatches. We were all moved when we read of the visits paid by the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, by Queen Alexandra and by Lord Kitchener, to the wounded Indian soldiers at Brighton; we felt we understood how those soldiers received them. There are Englishmen out here—I believe there are some in Dacca—who would gladly give all they possess to be allowed to go and serve their country on the battlefield; and there are Bengalis who share that feeling. Their common disappointment will, I trust, only strengthen their common determination to do their duty, and to serve their common Sovereign, even if it be in some dull and dreary occupation.

We are passing through a time of trial—a time of trial for England, and a time of trial for India. That trial will change many things. The point of view of every one of us will be somewhat altered; old beliefs

founded on facts long since dead will be brushed aside, and there will be a fresh and truer outlook. That new outlook will be based on facts some of which we are only just discovering. Some of us, who are Englishmen, are only now realizing the full truth of what we have so often dimly felt about the depth of Indian loyalty. Some Indians perhaps are only now realizing how much more England has done for India, than they knew when they talked of it in the past.

England has secured for India order and internal peace. We have for a long time, all of us known that. But possibly it is only now that some Indians have learned to know how much order and internal peace really mean. Order and internal peace acquire their true value only when they are made the foundation on which to build a noble superstructure; we have all of us for a long time admitted that, but it may be that it is only now that some Englishmen are realizing the need for a superstructure and the honour which will come to those who build it.

The future record of India will be worthy of the great nations who made her what she is. In that record the people of Bengal will have their share. It is for you, the leading men of Bengal, to guide your countrymen; and it is for us, the Government of Bengal, to do all we can to help you to guide them aright.

His Excellency's Speech at Sabhar, on 5th August 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this cordial welcome. It is indeed a great pleasure to me to see the people, over whom I have had the good fortune to be chosen to rule, in their own homes. It not only helps me to know you all better, but it helps me when dealing with the affairs of the Province, for I am beginning to have a little knowledge of the people themselves and their everyday life which is not gained second hand. I look upon no journey as arduous which gives me this advantage.

2. As a matter of fact I have seen Sabhar before. The town was pointed out to me as a place of historic interest the year before last when I made an expedition from Dacca to Sirajganj. So I greatly appreciated your invitation to come and spend an hour with you and join with you in this ceremony.

3. I know more now than I did then of the early history of this part of Bengal. I take much interest in the new Dacca Museum and I hope that its existence will stimulate many to continue their researches into the ancient historic remains of this part of the Province which have already yielded a rich harvest of information. It will add greatly to the pleasure that I have when I try to learn what I can about Tibetan matters at Darjeeling to know that if I should come across anything connected with Dwipankar I shall also be reminded of Sabhar and your neighbouring village of Rajasan. But I am also glad—very glad—to see the great interest your people are taking in looking after your local affairs: in providing for the education of the youth and in bringing relief to those who suffer. I was glad to hear of your High English School and of the liberality of its founder. I congratulate Babu Mohesh Chandra Shaha and his son Babu Ram Lal Shaha on the public spirit they have shown in making this dispensary possible. It is no mean thing in this world to be able to say before we leave it “I have helped some of my fellow men by relieving their sufferings and rescuing them from disease.” I congratulate these two gentlemen that they can each say that the relief which they by this institution are helping to give will, I hope, go some way to alleviate those who suffer from the dreadful scourge of malaria.

4. The silting up of the rivers in Eastern Bengal brings many evils in its train: it is difficult for man to contend with nature. Sometimes all we can do is to try to render the evils less hard to bear. Though we should never in a fit of despondency give up trying to find a remedy. From my experience in the past I have no great hope that any engineering work we could accomplish will bring you permanent relief, but I can at least ask the Engineers to examine the case and see whether they cannot find something to alleviate matters, and this I shall do. A railway from Dacca to Sabhar would help to make communications with the outside world easier, but it would not stop the other evils of silting. Such a railway forms part of an old project for connecting

Dacca with Aircha by a line of railway. I went into the project some time ago and found that it would cost a very large sum—so large as to make it doubtful whether it would be a financial success ; and money is so difficult to get just now that I fear there is little chance of a regular railway line being made. I am sorry to have to say this, but it is none the less true because it is unwelcome.

At the same time the Railway Board last November sanctioned the carrying out by Messrs. Ewing & Co. of Calcutta of a reconnaissance survey for light railways in the southern portion of the Dacca district. I do not know what Messrs. Ewing are doing in this matter, but I should expect that if there is any likelihood of a scheme paying, they will probably take it up. So perhaps there is a chance of something being done within a reasonable time which may help you.

I thank you all gentlemen again for your welcome. I shall always remember the pleasure this visit to Sabhar has given me, and if I find I can do anything to help you I will.

His Excellency's Speech at Hashra, on 6th August 1915.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HASHRA, SHEKHARNAGAR AND RAJANAGAR-SYEDPUR
UNIONS,

Before saying anything else I desire to acknowledge your expressions of loyalty to the King-Emperor and your prayers for the success of the arms of the British Empire. These expressions will be conveyed to His Majesty's representative in India.

I thank you for the welcome you have accorded me. Your address rather seems to imply that a Governor measures the warmth of his welcome by the number of outward signs of honour shown to him. You show me no inconsiderable number of such signs, but a Governor measures the extent of his welcome not so much by the extent of outward show as by the warmth of heart expressed in the happy faces of the people. I like to think that I have brought even temporary happiness to some parts of the Province by giving those who have never had the opportunity before a chance of seeing their Governor, since that seems to please them. In past days you had Lieutenant-Governors who had had, early in their service, many opportunities of visiting the homes of the people; the knowledge and the sympathies which they acquired in this way remained with them throughout life, and no doubt stood them in good stead when they were called upon to rule the Province. But with a Governor it is different—he has to acquire this knowledge and this sympathy during his period of office while he is discharging numerous duties with which he is not familiar, and which take a great deal of attention; and the only opportunity he gets to do this is during the short visits which he pays to the villages in his Presidency. You can imagine, therefore, how much I appreciate such an opportunity as this and you can understand and I hope forgive me if I show what may seem to be almost an inquisitive interest in your home lives, and in your village customs.

I am especially glad to have an opportunity of encouraging men to give of the means God has entrusted them with, to help their fellow villagers. I can imagine no more noble example than that of my friend Pandit Padma Lochan Ghose who, after spending his life in educating the young, now in the evening of his days, turns back to his own village home to spend all the savings of his life-time in building a dispensary for the relief of his suffering neighbours. May God bless him for his good deed! I wish also to acknowledge the liberality of Babu Srinath Roy, who has provided for the welfare and comfort of the people of his village by digging a tank to supply them with pure drinking water, and of the late Babu Kali Kishore Sen who rendered it possible to build a High School at Hashra. I hope others will be inspired by their noble example. It is, I know, not the first time such an example has been set. My friend Sir Chandra Madhab Ghose has his ancestral home not far from Hashra—I believe Solaghar is only three or four miles away—he and, I think, his father before him have furnished that village with an excellent hospital with both indoor and outdoor departments for both male and female

patients. Sir Chandra Madhab Ghose has also, I am told, had a large tank made in order to supply the villagers with pure drinking water. Deeds like this ought not to be forgotten and I am glad to speak of them with praise.

In your address you refer to one or two matters affecting this subdivision. In the first place you refer to the division of the Dacca district which has been suggested in the District Administration Committee's Report. No definite scheme of partition has yet been considered by Government, but when such a scheme is considered, the interests of every part of the district will be fully gone into, and the proposals will, you may rest assured, be published for criticism before any action is taken. You will, therefore, have plenty of time in which to put forward your views: and I feel sure you will do so fairly.

As to roads, their construction must, I fear, be a difficult and expensive matter in a district such as I have to-day sailed through. Mr. Hart tells me, however, that the Local Board is already arranging to demarcate fairweather tracts from Sherajdikhan to Hashra and from Hashra to Tegharia or Rajanagar, and I have asked him to see whether anything can be done to obtain funds to complete the work. I have asked him also to consider the question of keeping open the *khal* to which you refer. I know from experience that such projects are very expensive to carry out, and that they often, if not usually, entail a large annual expenditure—which is not always commensurate with the good they do. But these are professional questions for our engineers, and Mr. Hart will get their advice. Mr. French told me this morning that he is prepared to give Rs. 1,000, provided the local people can find the balance needed, to provide a bridge over the Hashra Khal at Rajanagar.

I am glad to hear you feel the want of a Telegraph Office and desire to benefit by whatever the Telegraph Department can do for you in the way of reducing some of the disadvantages of inaccessibility. The Telegraph Department are always ready to make money and to extend their lines—all they ask for is a not very onerous guarantee—of a minimum of business. If the local merchants and others likely to use the line will join together and give this commercial undertaking, the line will, I feel sure, be begun at once.

I have kept to the last the question of the establishment of Union Committees. This is a question in which I personally take great interest, and I welcome the spontaneous request from the people of these three areas to put to the test the proposals made by the Bengal Administration Committee. I certainly will do all I can to help you, and if you are in earnest you may rest assured I think, that we shall not fail in our joint endeavours to improve Local Self-Government. After all what does Local Self-Government mean? It merely means power to the people of a village to manage their own village affairs for the joint benefit of all. I believe that the establishment of Union Committees will go far to solve many administrative and executive problems: they will help us, I hope, to get pure water-supply

for the villages and to prevent the petty oppression of the people which I sometimes hear of and encourage a spirit of self-reliance which cannot but make for good administration. These three Unions will, I hope before long, be welcomed as the pioneers of a new era. I shall watch your experiment—our experiment I prefer to call it—for I hope we shall work together—with the greatest personal interest—and I hope it may be possible for me to return here before I leave India, in order to see what progress you have made. •

Gentlemen, I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit to the Hashra, Shekharnagar and Rajanagar-Syedpur Unions, and I thank you once again for your welcome.

His Excellency's Speech at the Prize Distribution at the Dacca Medical School, on 20th August 1915.

COLONEL ANDERSON AND STUDENTS OF THE DACCA MEDICAL SCHOOL,

I assure you, Colonel Anderson need not have been so apologetic about taking up my time; it is a great pleasure, both to my wife and to me, to do anything we can which at all encourages interest in Medical Education in Bengal, and we look upon time spent in this way as time happily spent.

I wish I could give you all that Colonel Anderson would like to see given, and I hope that the appeal he has made this morning will not fall upon deaf ears, but that some of those who have been entrusted with wealth will come forward to help into providing for the needs of the Medical School and of the Mitford Hospital.

To his appeal I should like to add my own, not only to the people of Dacca, but to all in Eastern Bengal of which Dacca is the capital city. You have heard from Colonel Anderson what the school has done and is doing, in the way of training men to relieve suffering. Every district in each of the Divisions of Eastern Bengal ought to feel a direct interest in the welfare of your Institution.

Your wants are many—Colonel Anderson has referred to some of the most pressing—laboratory accommodation, hostels, the enlargement of the school buildings. I was glad to hear him say you are ambitious, for I feel sure you mean to do your best to fulfil your ambitions. I need not impress on you the need for the spread of a knowledge of Western Medical Science throughout this country, for you recognize that need only too well. We have a large field to cover and we have to husband our resources so as to secure the maximum of benefit from the money we have at our disposal, and which is none too plentiful.

But there are things in which, in a Medical School and in a Hospital where students receive their training, of which we cannot afford to have anything but the best. For many reasons we must aim at setting the very highest standard before the students, and at keeping their ideals as lofty as possible. The value of their work hereafter will depend on what they learn here, and if you want to keep up the reputation of your school, you must see that they are only taught the best. There is one direction in which you will, I hope, very soon attain a high standard—a direction which has not always received in India the attention it deserves—and that is the nursing and the care of the sick. Lady Carmichael has specially interested herself in this branch of Hospital work in Bengal, and here last February she laid the foundation stone of the quarters in which the nurses of the Mitford Hospital are to live. The scheme provides for the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian women as nurses under the care and superintendence of a Nursing Sister fully trained in the best methods of nursing known in the West. There is accommodation in the new building (which, I hope, many of you will go and see) for eight Indian and eight Anglo-Indian nurses, together with a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.

But it is not possible—for want of funds, if for no other reason—to begin with the full number of probationers; it is proposed, therefore, to make a start in November with four Anglo-Indian girls, though I hope Colonel Anderson's appeal will have effect, and that before long you will be able to have the scheme in full working order.

The advantages of good nursing will, I feel sure, impress themselves on the students: they will, as Colonel Anderson pointed out, learn from the nurses many of those little things which add so greatly to the comfort of patients, and which make recovery so much more rapid and certain; and the students will themselves spread a knowledge of such things wherever they go, to the great benefit of humanity.

Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate all those of you who have won prizes to-day on the success you have achieved. To those of you who have not won prizes, I can only say I hope you will emulate those who have been successful. One opportunity you all have; and I hope you will profit by it, you can all some day win that prize—one of the greatest prizes which any one can win, and which a medical man gets more often than most men the chance of winning—the gratitude of your fellow men.

***His Excellency's reply to the Addresses presented at Tangail,
on 24th August 1915.***

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TANGAIL MUNICIPALITY, MEMBERS OF THE
LOCAL BOARD AND MEMBERS OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIA,

First of all I am glad to acknowledge the expression of your loyal devotion to our Sovereign and of your fervent wish for the speedy success of His Majesty's arms which your address contains. This expression will be conveyed to His Majesty's representative in India.

And now, I would like to tell you that it was a great disappointment to me when I had to put off my visit to you a year ago, owing to the outbreak of war and my conviction that at such a time it was my duty to be in Calcutta, the capital city of Bengal. All I could do was to say, as I did in a letter which I wrote to Mr. French last October, and which he read to you at a public meeting here, that I still hoped to visit Tangail before my term of office was over.

Again it was with much concern that I heard some days ago of the flooding of your town, and of a suggestion that I should once more put off my visit; but I felt that no such calamity need prevent my at least trying to come and that the fact that you were suffering owing to the flood, was only a stronger reason for my wishing to visit you, so that I might learn the better how to sympathize with you in your troubles. But it was with a feeling more akin, I fear, to wrath than to concern that I found myself early yesterday morning hopelessly stuck on a sand bank, and saw my chance of getting here at the time I had promised you to arrive grow less and less, until it disappeared altogether. For about eight hours we were unable to move. I thus gained, perhaps, a practical knowledge of some of the advantages of the waterways in Eastern Bengal, but the delay only made me more determined to get here, and now thanks to the encouragement I received from your Commissioner, Mr. French, and the suitability of a green boat for your river navigation, here I am to apologize to you for having caused you inconvenience and to thank you for the kind way in which you have received me.

You refer in your address to several of the points with which I dealt when writing to Mr. French last year. I fear I have little information to give you now which I did not give you then. I am glad to hear that the preliminary survey of the line to Tangail has been completed. I have not yet heard the results of the survey; but I may tell you that my Government look upon the connection of Tangail with the existing railway system as the most important provincial project of its kind in Bengal after the making of the Bhairab-Netrokona line.

I shall remember what you say about the head-quarters of the new district. I am sorry that I cannot give you any definite information at the present moment as to what will be done. You probably know that

the District Administration Committee expressed a view adverse to the claims of Tangail on account of the unhealthiness of the town, and pointed out that if either Tangail or Jamalpur were chosen, the head-quarters would be at one end of the district, and that new subdivisional head-quarters would be required in addition to district head-quarters. They, therefore, inclined to the suggestion that the head-quarters should be located in the centre of the district. In May last the Government of Bengal published a Resolution dealing with the whole matter, and since then criticisms of the scheme have been received. Your criticism will be noted along with the others and will be considered before Government comes, as it soon must do, to a final decision.

I was sorry to hear lately that your drainage scheme has not made progress. I am told this is because there was difficulty in finding a suitable contractor, but that difficulty has now been surmounted. It is now settled that the work is to begin in November and it will, I hope, be completed at an early date.

With regard to the water-supply of the town, I can only repeat what I said in my letter to Mr. French. I have the fullest sympathy with all projects which aim at supplying pure drinking water, and if your Commissioners will submit a well-thought-out scheme, Government shall certainly consider it.

In excavating new tanks and, perhaps even more so, in cleaning out and putting right old ones, it seems to me property-owners in Bengal have an opportunity of doing service to their country which I should like to see them take fuller advantage of than they have, as a rule, lately done. I want to give all the encouragement I can to this sort of work, and I am always glad when I hear of any one who is doing it.

You ask me to provide means for imparting free primary education to the poor children of this subdivision. I readily admit the desirability of bringing primary education within the reach of every child; and personally I wish this could be done at once; but this subdivision could not be specially favoured in this way without depriving other subdivisions of some of the relatively small sums available for primary education in the Presidency. Primary education is largely a question of means, and, from what I know of public finances, I fear the time is a long way off when universal free primary education will be possible in Bengal. The Imperial Government however have given grants for primary education and Tangail will assuredly get its fair share of these.

I shall be glad to open the Muhammadan hostel, and hope it will prove a great boon to many families in the subdivision. I believe a grant to the institution, amounting to three quarters of the cost of its supervision, is contemplated by my Government, but of this you will hear more from the Education Department.

Your last request—one which I do not remember your making before—is that the *Shn-i-barat* should be declared a public holiday. Your distinguished townsman, the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, raised, in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the whole question of the

declaration of Muhammadan festivals as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act: and in consequence of his action certain changes were made: but the merchants, both Indian and European, are averse to an increase in the number of holidays under the Act, because they believe it would hamper business. So far as persons employed in Government offices are concerned, the day is, I am told, given as a holiday to all Muhammadans, and it is open, I presume, to private employers to follow Government's example in this matter if they choose. Perhaps you may be able to attain your desire in this way, at any rate to some extent; but I do not think it is possible for Government to include the *Sha-i-barat* among the declared holidays.

Gentlemen, again I thank you for your welcome of me and I wish you all prosperity.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Police Training College, Sardah,
on 25th August 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

I am sorry to be so late in getting here. I had looked forward with great pleasure to visiting your College and seeing you at work; now I can only promise you that I will come again soon. I believe your College is a most valuable Institution, and I know your work is most important work.

A good deal of public attention has been drawn lately to the Police Forces in this Presidency and some not very favourable criticisms have been made of our methods. You will soon become an important section of the Bengal Police Force; and as such you will be constantly liable to public criticism. I hope that what you learn here will help you to face that criticism with the courage that comes of a good conscience.

In every civilized State the police form one of the most important branches of administration. In Bengal they are especially important, for no other branch comes into more constant contact with the people or has greater power to influence the everyday happiness of the millions of persons who make up the population of the Presidency.

It is often said that the police are the servants of the public. That is true. Government on behalf of the public entrusts to the police the duties of keeping the peace, of preventing the rules of society from being broken, and of bringing to justice those who break those rules. No more important duties than these can be entrusted to any body of public servants; and while their successful performance is a thing which the public have a right to demand, it is also a thing which the public ought thankfully to recognize. But if these duties are to be performed successfully, the police and the public must act together; they must trust each other enough to believe that each will help the other. The police must, to a large extent, be dependent on public support in carrying out their duties; and consequently unless the police are popular they cannot be wholly efficient. To attain true efficiency the police must be not only the servants, but also the friends of the public, to whom the public have no hesitation in looking for aid. The only people who ought to be afraid of the police are that small section of the community who desire to break those rules of society which we call laws. If the police are feared by law-abiding citizens—by citizens who wish to lead honest useful lives—there is something wrong.

My knowledge of police matters has been gained chiefly in Great Britain where the police are recognized—and are proud to be recognized, both as the servants and the friends of the public. In Great Britain people often boast—and justly so—of the excellence of their police forces; but those forces were not always held in such high esteem as they are to-day. Before 1832 the reputation of the police in London

and in the counties of Great Britain was such as would now be looked on as a disgrace in any civilized community; it was felt to be a disgrace in Great Britain then, and it was in order to remove that disgrace that Sir Robert Peel's famous Act of 1832 was passed. That Act brought the present system of British police organization into being, and has enabled the police forces to gain the complete confidence of the British public. But this happy result was not obtained at once. For a time the forces were anything but popular; they were feared by many law-abiding citizens—and they had a very uphill struggle. The new system was not wrong: events have shown that clearly enough. But something more than the new system was needed. Reforms in the law as to the treatment of criminals followed and did much to help matters, but it was not these reforms which brought about the remarkable change in public opinion which has added so much to the efficiency of the police: that change came gradually, through the better education and improved personnel of the force. At first people tolerated the policeman as a necessary evil, then they learned to look on him as a necessary and useful institution, and it was only later and after a long struggle on the part of officers and men that the public came to rely on the policeman as their friend. What I want to emphasize to you is this. The great change in the popular attitude in Great Britain towards the police was not brought about by any new regulations nor by legislation, nor by any marked alteration in the character of the general public: it was brought about by a change in the police themselves.

In India it seems to me we are now in police matters where England was perhaps sixty years ago, when though the police system was good, the police officers did not yet command enough of public confidence to be fully effective. All fair-minded people with whom I have discussed the matter—even those who take the most gloomy view,—admit that there has been considerable improvement here; but all fair-minded people also admit that improvement is still needed. We have to recognize this: we have to face facts fairly. When we do, I think we can honestly claim that there is not very much wrong with our system which is based on that of England; and I think we, in Bengal, can honestly claim too that the introduction—slow though I admit it is—into our organization of changes which experience has shown are needed in order to bring our system more into harmony with local conditions, and which were pressed on Government by Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission, is having a good effect. But, in Bengal at any rate, we cannot contend that our police forces are as yet popular, and we cannot deny that if our forces were more popular they would also be more efficient. It rests with us—with you as members of the force, and with me as representing Government for the moment—to make the police more popular and so secure the efficiency at which the organization aims. Success will not come in a day, but if we are determined to succeed, I believe it will not be nearly so far distant as it seemed to be in England in 1832.

But I feel quite sure that success, when it comes, will be mainly due, not to any conscious action on the part of the public, but to what we ourselves—you and I—do. The public will only help us when they trust

us, and when they feel that we trust them. The motives which sway Indians are—making allowances for different experience and different education—just the same as those which sway Englishmen, or as those which sway men all the world over; and I have never yet heard of any body of men who were willing to give active help to those whom they suspected—however wrongly—of not being their friends. The public will, I hope, help us some day, but if we sit still, and show no signs of our trust in the people, until we see signs of the people trusting us, we shall, I fear, have to wait a very long time before we advance. We must do as the authorities did in England, we must make it clear that Government and the police are as careful of the liberty and the rights of every member of the public as we are of our own prestige. Government must help the police and the police must help Government; but together we must convince the people that we are ready to help them, and that they can safely trust us to do so.

Government must help the police by providing such attractions in the way of pay and conditions of service—including living accommodation—as will make it certain that we shall always be able to recruit the best men available; and once Government has obtained the best men available, it must teach them thoroughly to understand their duties and to appreciate their obligations. And the police must help Government by conscientiously doing their duties and honourably discharging their obligations. In this College, Government aims at providing the training; what I have heard makes me hope that you are trying to make good use of it.

I do not mean to detain you long; you perhaps think you hear lectures enough from your instructors, and do not wish to listen to one from me, but I would like to impress upon you some principles which are of paramount importance in our joint struggle to make the force efficient.

You are—nearly all of you—Indians, and the people with whom you will have to deal are your own fellow countrymen; remember that you are gentlemen, and that in the performance of your duty as police officers you should never stoop to anything which is dishonourable, or do anything which a gentleman would be ashamed of doing. Remember that the credit of the whole force is in the hands of each individual man among you; the mistake or the wrong action of one man is only too often quoted as evidence of the character of the force: that may not be fair, but it is a thing which can never be avoided in any country, and it is a very real source of danger here. Remember that your *esprit de corps* should make you wish, not to protect a dishonourable officer from the results of a dishonourable action, but to get rid of him. Such *esprit de corps* is the surest safeguard for the honour of your force, for that, better than anything else, will help the members of the force to withstand the temptation which at times must come to all.

Remember that your chief duty is to prevent crime. The best Sub-Inspector is the officer who best prevents the commission of crime within the area of his thana, not the officer who can boast of the largest number of convictions. Any one who purposely lets an opportunity pass of stopping a man from committing a crime, in order to

enhance his own reputation by securing a conviction, not only acts in an ignoble way, but does a positive wrong to society.

In your hands will be placed much power; and the usefulness of the force and the happiness of your fellow countrymen will largely depend on the discretion with which you use that power. Avoid all tendency to harshness and oppression. Do not meddle in small things which are outside your duty: such meddlesomeness only tends to make the force unpopular and leads to no good.

Remember that your duty, when you are investigating a case, is to collect *all* the facts. Do not behave towards an accused person as if he were already convicted: until a competent tribunal has found a man guilty he must be presumed to be innocent, and you must treat him as such: be scrupulously fair: record all you discover in favour of an accused man as well as all you discover against him. However certain you may be in your own mind of a man's guilt, never try to help to secure his conviction by unfair means, or by withholding any fact which is in his favour, even if it seems to you an important fact: and remember that when you come into court your duty is to give your evidence in a way which will assist the court to get at the truth. Speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To be absolutely straightforward is the best way to arrive at truth.

If you keep these principles well in mind and always act on them, you will do much to raise the prestige of the police and to make their work efficient.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the attention you have given me: it has been a pleasure to me to meet you; and I feel sure I shall always look back on to-day with satisfaction. Before long the time will come for me to leave Bengal—I have only about a year and a half of office left—but as long as I live I hope to see Bengal doing her part in making the British Empire, and the Government of the British Empire, things of which we may all be justly proud. In India, in Great Britain, in every part of the King-Emperor's dominions, the honour of Government and the honour of the Empire, as well as the happiness of the people, lie to a large extent in the hands of the police. You who are Indian gentlemen, cannot but wish to see that in India at any rate, the honour of the Government whose servants and whose agents you are, and the happiness of the people whose servants and whose protectors you are, are in no way allowed to suffer if you can help it; and I who am not an Indian, but who have, in more than one part of his dominions, been privileged to serve the King-Emperor to whom all Indians are so devoted, feel confident that you will act in a way which will make all who serve him, in whatever part of the world, feel proud that you and they are fellow servants.

***His Excellency's reply to the Addresses presented at Azimganj,
on 26th August 1915.***

COMMISSIONERS OF THE AZIMGANJ MUNICIPALITY AND MEMBERS OF THE
JAIN SWETAMBER ASSOCIATION, •

I desire to acknowledge your sentiments of loyalty to the Government and to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and to tell you how glad I was to hear the prayers expressed in both addresses for the success of our allied arms in the war and the speedy termination of this great conflagration and the restoration of universal peace.

I owe the pleasure of this visit to the suggestion of Raja Bijay Singh Dudhuria who, when he came to see me to ask for my sympathy in your scheme for a pure water-supply, told me I would pass close by your town on my way down the Bhagirathi and suggested that I should halt and discuss the scheme with his fellow townsmen.

The Raja Sahib told me how the people are dependent for their drinking water on wells which often dry up in summer and upon the river which in the hot season is reduced to a succession of stagnant pools. Mr. Williams, the Sanitary Engineer, has considered the problem and he has chosen the river as the source of supply. The whole cost is only Rs 40,000: the cost of up-keep is estimated at Rs. 3,000 per annum. For a population of 4,000, 12 annas a year or 1 anna a month does not seem an exorbitant charge to pay for drinking water. We will discuss the matter together to-day, and I hope that we shall be able to inaugurate a scheme which will be of lasting benefit to your ancient town and will arrest the decrease in its population.

The town of Azimganj has long been famous for its colony of wealthy bankers who generations ago migrated here from Bikaner. I have had the pleasure of meeting many members of your community at different times. Revering as you do every form of life, as sacred, I can well imagine what a shock the terrible struggle now going on in Europe must be to you: but there are things in this world which are dearer to us even than life—things for which men are willing to make the supreme sacrifice: it is for these things that our armies are fighting and because we believe that this sacrifice of human life has been called for by God to carry out His Own mysterious purposes. I am glad to hear from your address that you have each done something to help by contributing according to your means to the various war funds.

Gentlemen, I thank you for having come here to meet me on board the *Rhotas* and for the welcome you have given us.

***His Excellency's reply to the Address presented at Jangipur,
on 26th August 1915.***

COMMISSIONERS OF JANGIPUR MUNICIPALITY.

I acknowledge with pleasure the assurance of your deep loyalty to the Throne and thank you for your fervent prayers for the success of the Empire in the present war.

In the course of my enquiries regarding the silk industry, I have been told that Jangipur was described a little over 100 years ago as "the greatest Silk Station of the East India Company." But I hear there are no flatures left here now and that the amount of cocoons reared by the people is very small compared with what it was over 20 years ago.

I am looking forward to seeing the Government Silk Farm at Berhampore. I hope it may be possible, through its instrumentality, to do something to prevent the industry from dying out altogether.

I have made enquiries about your drainage scheme, and I find that the question was first raised in 1894. I hope we may be able to assist you to carry out your intentions in less time than it has taken us to formulate a scheme. I have given orders for a competent surveyor to be deputed to assist you in November, and if you on your side will push on the consideration of the financial arrangements which you are able to make, I on my side promise that the usual assistance given by Government to schemes of municipal drainage will be promptly forthcoming.

The second request which you make in your address is a little difficult to grant—at least on the information before me at present. When local bodies desire to employ Assistant Surgeons, they pay the average cost of an officer of that class: your case was specially considered because your resources were weak, and in April 1913 you were given for a period of three years the services of an Assistant Surgeon on payment of a lower rate than prevails elsewhere. It was hoped that the resource of the municipality would expand in that time sufficiently to allow of your paying the full rate. Your resources have expanded, but at the same time your expenditure has increased. I have asked the Municipal Department to go into the question, and carefully take into consideration the large percentage of your expenditure already incurred on account of medical needs. Meanwhile I have decided that the period during which you receive special treatment shall be extended for one year from April next.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your welcome to Jangipur, and I particularly thank your Chairman who I am told specially constructed for my visit the road from the ghât. I hear you would like to call it the Carmichael Road—in memory of my visit—and have asked my leave to do so. I feel greatly honoured by your thinking of this, and gladly accede to your request. I hope the road may long remain a boon to the people.

***His Excellency's reply to the Address presented at Murshidabad,
on 27th August 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your welcome. I look back with great pleasure to my visit to the Nawab Bahadur three years ago, and I am glad that on this occasion Lady Carmichael has been able to accompany me.

Since I was here before I have learned much regarding the history of this former Capital of Bengal, and I sympathize greatly with you in your desire to restore it to its former prosperity and importance. The secret of your city's greatness seems to have lain first in its position as the centre of a great trade in silk, of the importance of which the French traveller Tavernier wrote as early as 1666. In the second place your city is situated on the sacred banks of the Bhagirathi—which in those early days was the great highway for all merchandise passing to and fro between Bengal and Upper India: and being so near the Ganges, Murshidabad became one of the great exchange marts between the West and the East. For these reasons and no doubt also in order to be in closer contact with the Agents of the different European Companies whose trade was a source of profit to the Moghal Government, Murshidabad was chosen as the head-quarters of the Dewani by Murshed Kuli Khan.

Since then there have been great changes: the silk industry has been destroyed partly through the introduction of "Pebrine"—a disease fatal to the silk worm—and partly through competition with those inferior silks which now satisfy a portion of the world's demand.

The Bhagirathi is no longer the great highway of commerce: the channel connecting it with the Ganges has silted up, and the merchandise is now carried by means of railways. The stir which surrounded a court in Moghal days no longer exists in Murshidabad; and the unhealthiness of the climate, resulting from the silting up of rivers and the formation of swamps, has driven away many of the more well-to-do who could afford to change their homes.

It is possible that we may succeed in reviving the silk industry to some extent—I sincerely hope we may—but I fear we can never hope—in our time at least—again to make Murshidabad a great market situated on a commercial highway. The stir which to the great benefit of the Indian artisans surrounded a Moghal Court has gone and Government has become a much more material institution—not encouraging indigenous industries in the way (extravagant though it was) that the old Courts did. And even the lesser lustre of a seat of modern Government cannot be hoped for in Murshidabad.

But we can at least try by sanitary reform—by improved drainage or water-supply—to arrest the decay due to the unhealthiness of the climate.

I am glad to hear that the water-supply scheme has made progress since I was here last. The sketch project has been submitted to you by the Sanitary Engineer. I hope you will discuss it at an early date so

that I may be able to assist you financially in carrying it out, and I need hardly add that any other schemes for sanitary improvement, which the municipality can put forward, will receive my sympathetic consideration.

I have gone into the question of the payment which the municipality should make in return for the services of an Assistant Surgeon. Where municipalities require the services of an Assistant Surgeon, the Government asks them to contribute a sum calculated on the average cost of such an officer to Government. My advisers consider that your dispensary is so important that the services of an officer of the Assistant Surgeon class are absolutely necessary. In 1914 Government took into consideration the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the municipality and a remission of Rs. 500 per annum was made for a period of three years, with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1913-14, and Government then expressed the hope that at the end of this period the municipality would be able to undertake the payment of the full charge. The decision as to whether or not you are able to pay the full charge will depend on a detailed examination of the income and expenditure of the municipality, and this I have directed to be undertaken at once. When the full facts are before me, I shall consider your request.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your welcome to Lady Carmichael and myself.

***His Excellency's reply to the Addresses presented at Berhampore,
on 28th August 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

This is the second time I have visited Berhampore. I have pleasant recollections of your hospitality towards me when I was here before, but I look forward with even greater pleasure to my visit to-day, for Lady Carmichael is with me, and will share with me in the kindness of your welcome.

Before I speak of local matters, I want to acknowledge your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and your prayers for the success of our arms and the speedy termination of this horrible war. These expressions will be duly conveyed to His Imperial Majesty's representative in India.

I have now had a chance of seeing the Bhagirathi river for myself, but as this is the season when it brings down the waters of the sacred Ganges, I had, in spite of some misgivings, no difficulty in getting through the channel.

The dredging of the Bhagirathi is naturally a subject of interest to the people here. The silting up of the river is no new calamity. There are well known references to Murshidabad in old books of travel such as those of Tavernier and Brewer. Both of these travellers record that even in the 17th century the silting up of the mouth of the Bhagirathi caused inconvenience. I believe the last occasion when the river was navigable all through the year was so long ago as 1794. Engineers have considered the problem and have deliberately advised us to make no attempt to re-open the Bhagirathi for navigation all the year round. Every year Government spends money in trying to keep a sufficient flow of water to maintain the health of the area. Last year we spent about Rs. 17,000 on dredging and handelling. You no doubt read the replies given in April and again in July to questions asked in the Legislative Council by your distinguished townsman, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha. I cannot tell more than what was told in those answers, namely, that we will continue our dredging operations at the entrance of the river and meanwhile Major Hirst is preparing a report on the whole question: on receipt of this report, Government hope to lay down a policy which will hold good for some years to come.

You remind me of the project for a railway from Sainthia to Berhampore *via* Kandi. The position has somewhat altered during the last two years. Messrs. McLeod & Co. submitted to the Railway Board an application for a concession to construct a light railway from Sainthia to Khagra Ghât (opposite Berhampore), but the proposal was withdrawn in favour of one to construct a light railway from Labhpur, Kulgram or Panchandi (on the new Ahmedpur-Katwa Railway) to Kandi. You expressed an opinion in favour of the former project and my Government agreed that a line from Sainthia to Khagra Ghât would meet the needs of the district better than any of the lines subsequently proposed. We are now awaiting the decision of the Railway Board in the matter.

G I am very glad that you have made progress with the improvement of your water-supply. When I visited you before, I promised you help if you would bestir yourselves : and I am glad to have heard from your Commissioner your thanks for the assistance given you by Government.

The drainage scheme must now be tackled ; as soon as you are ready, you will find Government ready to help you with one-third of the cost of a scheme approved by the Sanitary Engineer. Your distinguished nobleman, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, who has already done so much for Berhampore, and Rai Baikantha Nath Sen Bahadur, have both shown an example of liberality which, I trust, will be followed by others. I am specially interested in the encouragement of the small industries to which you refer, so many of which are to be found in the districts of Murshidabad and Nadia. I have been astonished at the skill and the taste shown in the work of many an unknown artist. During my last visit my friend and host, the Nawab Bahadur, brought together a small collection for my inspection, and I hear you have all now helped to get together samples of what the people of this district can produce. I believe a good market exists for such small industries, if only we can bring the producer and the consumer into touch and can show those who appreciate such articles where to find them. You have heard about my handkerchiefs—how I tried in several parts of India to find a particular kind of silk handkerchief which I like, and which I had been told in Scotland, where I often bought them, came from India. I could not get any and finally wrote to a firm in Edinburgh asking them to send me some. They sent them. Here is one. The silk was made somewhere near Murshidabad. I cannot tell you exactly where, but my friends, Mr. Gogonendra Nath Tagore and Mr. Rakhal Das Banarji, who take great interest in such matters, think they can find the very place ; they say it must have been made some time ago. They know this by the quality of the silk and by the design printed on it, which is from blocks with which they used to be familiar some years ago. Gogonendra Babu thinks possibly the printing was done at Serampore. I wish we could revive industries of this sort. Small industries in which the whole of the work required is often done by men working in their own family circle have in many countries greatly fallen into decay ; but in Europe of late years there have been some quite successful attempts to revive them ; and I do not see why something might not be done here.

It may not seem a great thing to people whose ambitions turn to large factories employing thousands of hands with Boards of Directors and many officials. But it is at least something, and if we can help even a few people to make their living more easily, I think it is worth trying to do it.

One idea which I have in mind is to get up an exhibition by the workers themselves in Calcutta at a time, when people who might be interested are there, where the artizans—in many cases one may rather call them artists—would work for a week or two under the public eye, after that perhaps a dépôt might be arranged where samples could be seen of the artistic work of all sorts done by the people of Bengal and where orders might be taken. This might, perhaps, give a little

The production of silk on a big scale is a far more serious matter. Jangipur was once, I am told, the greatest silk station of the East India Company, and silk was the attraction which led to the formation of the Factory at Cossimbazar in 1658. For a century and a half thereafter silk contributed largely to the prosperity of the people of Murshidabad. But now these days of prosperity are gone: many people think that the chief cause—it certainly was one cause—of the ruin of the industry—was the introduction of the fatal disease called “Pebrine” previously unknown in India. Government, with the assistance of the Silk Committee, has tried and is still trying to do something to revive the industry by raising and distributing pure seed, and I hope to spend some time at the silk farm and see what is being done.

But when an industry has lost its market, it is uphill work to get it back. The silk worm-rearers could, no doubt, by strictly following the instructions for keeping their houses free from disease, produce better cocoons: but a good deal more than this is required, if we are to compete successfully with other countries. It is for all interested in the trade, the growers of mulberry leaves, the spinners and the silk merchants to decide what it is worth their while to do. Government will help if it can, and I sincerely hope we may together be able to do something to restore in some small measure, at any rate, the old prosperity of the silk trade here.

I am glad to see from the District Board's address that the great significance of the addition to the revenue of the Board from the grant of the Public Works Cess has been realized, and I have every confidence you will use your increased income to improve village sanitation and water-supply and to bring relief to the villages in a variety of ways best known to the people themselves. Much of your success, however, will depend on the machinery which you use for spending the money. You wish to ensure the money being spent to the best advantage of those you want to help. It seems to me that there is only one way of ensuring this: to entrust the choice of the work to the villagers and leave them, as far as possible, to carry it out under your supervision. This is the essence of Local Self-Government and is the principle of the Circle System so strongly advocated in the District Administration Committee's Report, a system which, though I may not see it during my term of office, will, I hope, one day spread itself all over Bengal.

MEMBERS OF THE MUHAMMADAN ASSOCIATION—

You draw my attention specifically to certain measures affecting your community. Like you, I hope, the labours of the Muhammadan Education Committee may benefit both your co-religionists, and the country in general. Their report is just now with the Director of Public Instruction who will shortly submit it to Government. I think you might approach the College authorities on the subject of classes in Arabic and Persian, though I am told that the number of Muhammadans in the College is not large and that probably all of them would not desire to avail themselves of such lectures. I will ask Mr. Hornell to consider the question of hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students. It is the declared policy of Government that

Muhammadans should have a fair share of Government employment, provided qualified members of the community are found among the applicants. You are right in supposing that I like to see Muhammadans properly represented on the Local Self-Government Governing Bodies of Bengal.

Many of your co-religionists are agriculturists and in your address you refer specially to agricultural improvements. As a landlord myself I am naturally interested in agriculture. It is the aim of the Government to have some day at the head-quarters of every district a farm where experiments can be tried under local conditions by skilled officers and where demonstrations of proved utility can be shown to the cultivators. If demonstrations are to be of real value, we must be certain of two things—*firstly*, the improvement to be demonstrated must be one which can be adopted by the cultivators of the district taking their means into consideration; and *secondly*, the demonstrators must be capable of conducting demonstrations properly—and what is perhaps even more important—energetic enough to see that no factor is overlooked. Government is always ready to make loans to distressed cultivators where the necessity for loans is proved, and I hope the extension of the co-operative movement—for which the late Mr. Wheeler did so much in Berhampore—will further assist the cultivator with ready capital at a cheap rate.

Gentlemen, on behalf of Lady Carmichael and myself I thank you again for so kindly welcoming us.

***His Excellency's reply to the Addresses presented at Nadia,
on 30th August 1915.***

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AND PANDITS OF NAVADWIP,

I thank you for your expressions of deep loyalty and sincere devotion to the King-Emperor and for your prayers for the success of the British arms in the present war.

Ever since I came to Bengal—now over three years ago—I have heard of the fame of Nadia as a seat of Sanskrit learning and our mutual friend, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee—who has written to tell me how disappointed he is that his judicial duties prevent his presence here to-day—has often told me of the ancient glories of your town. The pleasure of this short visit is, therefore, a mutual one, and I am looking forward to visiting with you those Sanskrit *to/s* of which I have heard so much.

You refer in your address to the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government policy and you express the hope that the *views* expressed therein will meet with full support and sympathy from my Government. The Resolution has been circulated to the Commissioners of the different Divisions of Bengal and their suggestions for extending Local Self-Government are awaited. But you may rest assured that any proposals for the expansion of Local Self-Government will receive very hearty support from me. I believe that in Bengal, advance in administration can only be made with the assistance and support of the people themselves.

I am sorry I cannot grant your request for the transfer of the ferry receipts. My financial advisers say such receipts are part of the regular Provincial Revenues, and it is the settled policy of Government not to alienate any such provincial receipts. But if you will explain to Mr. Mookerjee about the sanitary improvements upon which you thought of spending such monies, I will see if I can help you with grants from funds set apart for sanitary reform.

SAMABETA NAVADWIP-BASHI PANDIT MAHODAYGAN,

Apanader shador abhinandané param prtilabh karilam. Pratidan swarup amar antarik dhanyabadh grahan karilé kritartha haiba. Bahudin jabat Bangadesher sanskrita shiksha histarer kendrasthal darshan karibar bashana chhila; aj taha falabati haila. Panditganer ei pabitra o ramaniya abashbhumite upasthit haia ebong tanhader sahit sadalap karia bipul ananda upabhog karilam.

Sanskrita chatushpathi kebal sanskrita adhyapanar sthal nahe: shalpa-bhog o uchha-chinta, sanjam, dhairja, pabitrata ebong aparapar sadgun shikhamandir balia iha eta adaraniya. Aj shei *tol* paridarshan karia ami dhanya haiba.

Bangla bhashay bishesh ayatta na thakai, apanader jathochit. shambhashan karite akhham; truti marjana kariben.

[Translation.]

"THE ASSEMBLED PANDITS OF NAYADWIP,

I am very much pleased with the address of welcome which you have just read. In return I offer you my heartfelt thanks. For a long time I have had a keen desire to visit the seat of Sanskrit learning in Bengal: that desire has been fulfilled to-day. I have enjoyed the greatest pleasure by meeting the leading Pandits at their own holy and romantic place. A Sanskrit *tol* is not so valuable for being the institution for spreading learning, as being the place of plain living and high thinking, where self-restraint, patience, piety and other high attributes can be attained. I am sure I shall have great pleasure when I will visit such *tols* this afternoon. I feel I have failed, owing to my imperfect knowledge of the Bengali language, to express my due regard for you, but I hope you will forgive me for this."

And now, gentlemen, I will deal with your requests. I understand there are five schemes for which you would like the assistance of Government—

- a subsidy for the Navadwipa Banga Bibudha Janani Sava ;
- assistance to the Edward VII Anglo-Sanskrit Library ;
- greater latitude in the distribution of the Government grants for stipends ;
- the foundation of a Chair in Vedantism, and lastly
- the foundation of a residential *tol* as a model institution to maintain the oriental system of education in the classics of the East.

Mr. Hornell has told me of his visit to you and of your kindly reception of him: and he has spoken to me on each of these subjects. Mr. Hornell, I need hardly tell you, has the greatest sympathy with the teaching of the ancient classics and is a good friend to Sanskrit learning.

We have already one great organization in Calcutta for the improvement of Sanskrit learning—the Sanskrit Board, over which our friend, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, presides; and on which I believe you are represented; I would not like to do anything with a view to encourage other organizations in Bengal with similar objects until I have first of all heard what the Board and Sir Asutosh have to say about the matter. I will ask Mr. Hornell to enquire, as soon as possible, whether they have any advice to give.

I have much sympathy with the proposal for the establishment of a *pukka tol*. I hope it will be possible for you to show me the ruins of the old building. The proposal will no doubt cost much to carry out, and this alone may make it impossible of accomplishment in the near future, but there is no reason why the scheme should not be considered in detail, and I shall ask Mr. Hornell to do this. Possibly the owner of the present ruined *tol* may be willing to help us by handing over the site and the buildings thereon to the people of Nadia for the purpose of a residential *tol*, and possibly some of the patrons of ancient Sanskrit learning—there are many such amongst the noblemen and gentlemen

help to a definite scheme. If so, it would be a great joy to me after-life to think that I had been instrumental in pushing on what I believe would be a great encouragement to Sanskrit learning in Bengal. If the scheme is carried through, I am inclined to think it would be a good thing to make provision within the walls of the new building for the Edward VII Library.

Mr. Hornell has explained to me the complicated system under which the stipends are distributed at present, and I have asked him to consider whether the system could not be simplified and an attempt made to meet, to some extent at least, your wishes in the matter. But I am afraid I cannot hold out to you any hope of an increased grant at the present time.

The question of founding a new Chair in Vedantism at Nadia was considered some time ago by the Sanskrit Board, and the proposal was definitely rejected, so I fear I cannot grant this request.

Pandits of Nawadwip—it but remains for me to thank you for the honour you have done me in conferring upon me the title of *Nitiranjana*—an honour which I shall greatly value to the end of my life. I am told the title signifies a Ruler who has pleased his subjects by his just administration. I am fully conscious that I do not deserve this designation at present, but you have placed before me an ideal which I hope I shall always seek to attain, and any thing which reminds me of my visit to the ancient city of Nadia will help me in my endeavours.

Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of Lady Carmichael and myself for your welcome of us this day.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Nadia Central Co-operative Bank,
on 31st August 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

I am very pleased at hearing the account you gave of the progress of the co-operative movement in the district of Nadia.

I am glad you realize that success depends upon a knowledge of the principles of co-operation on the part of the members. If the co-operative element of mutual watchfulness and supervision and the exercise of moral pressure are absent, a society may easily go wrong, in spite of all the supervision of the central bank. The lenders' real security consists not in the material assets of the members (though this is important), but in the understanding of the co-operative principles by the members and in their ability to translate such understanding into action. Much time and trouble should, therefore, be devoted to educating the members in the principles and in the practical application of those principles to the everyday work of the society.

You are anxious to organize more societies, and I am not surprised for the benefit which the movement is conferring on the people is great, and you are no doubt flooded with applications for new societies. I do not want to appear at all discouraging, but I would advise you to proceed very cautiously. Your last annual report shows that although the great majority are working satisfactorily, there are some weak societies. A weak society is always a source of danger to the movement. I would, therefore, advise you strongly to concentrate your efforts on improving the working of the existing societies.

The membership of some of your village societies is very large. I hope you are remembering that there may be a danger in this, and that it may even be a source of weakness to the central bank. Strength does not lie in mere numbers: too large membership by weakening the sense of responsibility on the part of the ordinary members often leads to carelessness in management. You should bear this constantly in mind and see that it does not do so in your case.

The societies in this district have succeeded in raising a large portion of their capital locally. This is as it should be. The true function of a central bank is to balance excesses and deficiencies in rural societies and to supply emergent capital and not merely to be a source from which outside capital can be obtained. Do all you can to encourage the growth of local capital in village societies and to free them from dependence on the central banks for their ordinary capital and everyday finance.

All banks must maintain a proper relationship between share capital and reserve on the one hand, and liabilities on the other. I am glad to find that you appreciate this. Every bank should try to maintain a cash reserve and it is the duty of a bank which asks the public to deposit money with it to invest a portion of their capital in readily realizable securities. I am glad you propose to invest a portion of the reserve in

fund, even if doing so involves the payment of less dividend. Shareholders are apt to forget for the sake of temporary gain that the reserve fund is a source of direct strength to the Bank. If you find that the margin between the rate of interest at which you raise money and that at which you lend it is not sufficient to allow of a substantial profit to be carried to reserve, then you should try to increase the margin even if you have to charge a higher rate to your borrowers for a time in order to do so.

I am glad to see how well you have stood the strain which present conditions have brought on all such institutions. You have been able to attract fresh deposits amounting to Rs. 45,000; this goes to show how well you have succeeded in attracting public confidence.

You will be glad to hear that the Committee appointed by Government at the time of the last Conference to consider the question of a Provincial Bank, have approved of the formation of the Bank. Some details have still to be settled, but I trust it will not be long before the Provincial Bank comes into existence.

I am informed that about Rs. 8,000 have been subscribed by the different societies in the Province to the Imperial Relief Fund—a striking example of the co-operators' motto "One for all, and all for one."

To the Directors and the promoters of the Nadia Central Bank I desire to express my thanks for their assistance in furthering the movement. To your Secretary, Babu Indu Bhusan Bhaduri, I am told, much of the credit for success is due: he deserves the best thanks of the people. I am glad to find that your Collector, Mr. Mukharji, is so interested in the movement. District officers can do much to promote the movement, and it is incumbent upon them to maintain close touch with a movement which so directly affects the well-being of the people in their district. None the less I am very glad when I find an officer doing this, and am glad of an opportunity of commending him for it.

***His Excellency's reply to the Addresses presented at Krishnagar,
on 31st August 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

I wish first to acknowledge your expressions of ardent, unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Person and Throne of our beloved King-Emperor and to join with you in your prayers for the success of our Allies, the ultimate triumph of righteousness and the restoration of peace and goodwill among nations.

I thank you on behalf of Lady Carmichael and myself for your gracious welcome. We have long looked forward to visiting Krishnagar. I dare say many of you know we more than once planned doing so, but were prevented from carrying out our plans. I have already on several occasions had the pleasure of meeting the Maharaja and other residents of your district who spoke to me of your ancient history and your present difficulties. Many Associations connected with the district of Nadia have been brought to our minds during our present tour. Plassey, which we visited yesterday, vividly recalled the advent of Clive to Bengal and the victory which had such momentous results for India; at Navadwip I was brought into close contact with the memory of the great scholars, savants and religious reformers who have made the name of Nadia famous throughout the length and breadth of India and here in Krishnagar, I naturally remember the friendship of Clive and Krishna Chandra, the Maharaja's ancestor—a friendship the tradition of which is still held sacred, and the like of which will, I trust, long continue between the officers of the British Government and the representative of the Maharaja's house.

It is indeed sad to hear how the climate of this town and district has deteriorated and how the scourge of malaria has carried off so many thousands of your people. It is scarcely two generations ago since—so I am told—Nadia was looked on by Government officers as one of the most desirable stations in Bengal, and now how different it is!

The fight against malaria is a hard one and an uphill one, and one result of the disease, perhaps its saddest result, is that it makes people apathetic and renders them less able to struggle towards a cure.

In the early part of this year the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray drew the attention of my Legislative Council specially to the state of Nadia: he was told then what Government was doing to popularize the use of quinine by making the drug readily available, in sufficient quantities, and by deputing Assistant Surgeons to explain to school children the value of sanitation and hygiene in preventing the disease. I am glad to hear that you are spending so much of your income from the Public Works Cess in bringing relief to the villagers in the interior; I hope that when the Unions to which you refer are started, this will give an impetus to the improvements in the amenities of village life; I feel sure that when the people once feel the benefits of better village sanitation they will gladly raise amongst themselves the funds required over and above the grants which the District Board can give.

I hope to be able to help you in improving the condition in the town of Krishnagar. My Hon'ble colleague, Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda, told me about his visit to you and of his talk with your Commissioners. While here, I shall see something of the state of affairs he described and I shall try to help you in your projects for water-supply and drainage. Your address shows that you fully realize the difficulties of obtaining large grants such as you need—but Government has promised, when funds are available, to make a grant equal to half the cost of the water-supply scheme. Meanwhile we must push on the preliminary stages. The two schemes are at present with the Sanitary Engineer, who will place them before the Sanitary Board as soon as he can, and I hope the financial situation will be such as will enable me, before I leave India, to accept your invitation to come back here and lay the foundation-stone of works which may be the beginning of a new era of prosperity for Krishnagar.

The temporary Engineering Division is still making a survey of the drainage conditions of the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad. I hope, it may be possible, as a result of this survey, to devise large schemes under the Sanitary Drainage Act which will improve the health of some portions at least of the district.

I have heard of the great interest the District Board take in the project for a light railway connecting Krishnagar with Jellingi via Meherpur. It seems possible that the Eastern Bengal State Railway may take this work up themselves, as a branch line, and the Railway Board last April sanctioned the survey of a line on the 5' 6" gauge. After the survey has been made, we must await the decision of the Railway Board, but I hope it may not be many years before the district is opened up by the line proposed.

The members of the Municipality and the District Board refer to several educational questions. Government has decided to appoint Mr. Gilchrist of the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Krishnagar College, and I am sure you will find in him a sympathetic and keen co-adjutor in all schemes for educational improvement. I think it will be wise to leave the questions of increased affiliation to which you refer to be dealt with by him after he has had some experience of the college and its needs. Mr. Hornell spoke to me of your needs, and his proposals for hostel accommodation are now before Government. He told me too of his scheme for a new school building, but this, I fear, will have to wait for brighter financial prospects. The scheme for a girls' school has also occupied Mr. Hornell's attention, and he has prepared plans and estimates for it. Ordinarily Government expects half the cost of such schemes to be contributed from local sources, but I gather from Mr. Hornell that his sympathies with you in this matter are such that he is willing to ask Government for a contribution of two-thirds, provided one-third is raised locally. I cannot tell you what view my colleagues will take, but I may say that any proposal which Mr. Hornell submits will be carefully and sympathetically considered. I know Lady Carmichael will feel flattered if you call the school after her, and she will gladly do as you ask, if it is possible to arrange it before our time for leaving India comes; girls' education is a thing she will always help in if she can.

MEMBERS OF THE ANJUMAN,

You speak of the backwardness of your community in influence due to absence of wealth and want of education. I would urge you as Associations are formed to further the interests of Muhammadans to do all you can to encourage education amongst the younger generation of your co-religionists. Attention is always paid in the nomination of Municipal Commissioners to the adequate representation of Muhammadans, with due regard to their numbers and position as rate-payers, but it is essential in the interests of your own community that such representatives should be men of education and position. In selecting candidates for its employment it is the declared policy of Government to choose an adequate number of Muhammadans, but until the number of candidates with sufficient education to make them duly qualified increases, there is little hope of the total number of appointments fully corresponding with the proportion of the population. This difficulty can only be surmounted by attention to education; I am glad to see proofs on all sides of an educational awakening which show that your co-religionists realize this. I am glad you appreciate, and trust you will always remember, the watch-word which His Majesty the King-Emperor left you "Hope."

Gentlemen, once again I thank you for your cordial reception of Lady Carmichael and me. I have now visited the head-quarters of every district in this Presidency, and I have been well received at all. I hope—I believe—that the man who for the moment has the high honour of presiding over His Majesty's Government in Bengal, will always be ready to visit, not only every head-quarters station, but as many of our other towns as he can, for such visits give a Governor some knowledge of the wants of the people over whom he is privileged to rule and some insight into their modes of thought. I know only too well how difficult it is, and always must be, for one who comes to this country, as a Governor will usually do—comparatively late in life and with but little knowledge of India, to acquire that knowledge and to get that insight, without which his best endeavours can be but vain. I do not know that I have acquired it, if I have it is only in a small degree; but this I do know, anything I have learned which has been worth learning, I have learned through the kindness and patience of those whom I have met. My officers everywhere have helped me, they have—both Englishmen and Indians—given me of their best; they have been patient with me when I have asked questions which must often, I fear, have seemed to them proofs of deplorable ignorance; they have told me how things strike them; and they have been willing when—as has often been the case—I put a somewhat different interpretation on a fact than that which they themselves put on it, to consider whether there was not something in what I have said. They have often put to me the view which they believe is held by people or by classes of people who have no direct means of letting me know their views, and have explained to me their reasons for thinking that they interpret those views correctly. And to those whom I have met on my tours who are not Government servants I am deeply grateful, for they have spoken to me with a personal knowledge which is always

valuable. I hope that they have learnt to feel no hesitation in speaking out to me freely. I know it must often have been difficult for them to understand me, and perhaps not always possible for them to realize how much our different experience prevents my grasping at once what seems obvious to them. This cannot be helped. A Governor is not as a Lieutenant-Governor was; he has not had the training, he does not know the meaning of many familiar terms; he often cannot even speak the language of those he governs, and whose interests he is sent here to look after. I have tried to understand, I shall go on trying, and I am sure the Governors who follow me will try; I hope we may succeed, at any rate in part, for unless there is mutual understanding between ruler and ruled, there cannot be the improvement which we all wish for. As time goes on things will not become simpler. The spread of education, the pressure of modern competition, the growing desire for self-realization in new and more complex directions, will bring fresh problems which it will take the well-considered co-operation of all of us to solve successfully. It may be difficult to work these out; the only thing of which we can be quite certain is that nothing will work out exactly as we expect, nor exactly as any of us with our incomplete knowledge hopes. We cannot look far ahead; but we must try to look ahead; and we must take each other into our confidence. The time is past when it was possible—even if it were possible, it would not now be right—for any one in this country to be so sure of his own superior wisdom as to attempt to apply principles without consulting those for whose good those principles are to be applied. A Governor—even the least distinguished and most commonplace Governor—must often give weight to his own judgment, sometimes he may even feel justified in acting on it, whatever others say. The man who shirks that would not be fit to be a Governor—and his judgment may at times seem strange to his officers or to those whom he governs; but a Governor even though he be more experienced and more brilliant than men chosen as Governors are likely to be, will never, I feel sure, be unwilling to listen to those who are prepared to speak to him of things which they personally know; and I hope the people of Bengal will remember that; and will do their best to give their Governor a chance of helping Bengal by helping him to understand what Bengal really is, and what her people really are. You have a rich and fertile country; you are an intelligent people, and industrious, with quick emotions and generous impulses; you have ancient traditions of a past which even those who know little of it believe was glorious, and you believe that the future has much in store for you. But you know that you are suffering from things which you know not how to control; your rivers silt up, malaria and other ills attack you; the very growth of your population seems to handicap you, the very increase in your knowledge makes you more conscious of your wants and of your difficulty in supplying them. Every class of your people feels the desire to improve its condition—some more than others, but all in a growing degree. And you have a Government which I honestly believe has done much for you and which I believe—all of you also really believe—has done much for you. The British Government has

given you peace, long may it continue to give you that. When I think of what is going on in Europe at present, I often feel the force of the term which you so often use in talking to me "the *benign* Government." By establishing, as we hope, permanent peace and by enforcing order, the British Government has, I think, well deserved the epithet "benign." But there is much more that Government must try to do for you and with you. This is not an occasion on which I can enlarge on this subject; I merely refer to it to remind you that it is with a view to make co-operation between the Government and the people easier that a Governor undertakes his tours. Those tours are, I admit, sometimes fatiguing and occasionally even trying to one's health—or temper—but they give great pleasure to the Governor; for they teach him how loyal the people are, how industrious, how anxious to make the best of things, and I hope they are not without advantage to the people by teaching the Governor also how real are the needs of the people and how difficult it often is for them to do what would greatly benefit them, if only they could do it. If only he can by exchanging ideas with them, get to understand his officers and the people whom he governs and can along with them arrive at a means of supplying some of those needs, and securing some of those benefits, I am sure that every Governor will always gladly visit as many places as possible; and this quite apart from the pleasure he can everywhere look for from the warm welcome such as that for which I now once again heartily thank you, and which will in itself amply recompense him for any little difficulties he may meet.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Legislative Council, on 4th
September 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

Our labours are now ended and in a few moments it will be my duty to close this session by adjourning the Council.

It has been the custom for the President to say a few words before declaring that we stand adjourned now. I do not propose to depart from the custom, but my words shall be very few.

We have—since our last meeting—lost by death one of our members,—the Hon'ble Raja Dinendra Narayan Ray,—who died on August 26th, exactly a year after the day—August 26th, 1914, when he was elected to represent the Corporation of Calcutta in the Council. I feel sure I am doing what you would like me to do when I say we mourn his loss.

A year ago I referred particularly to the war and I shall do so again now. We understand better now than we did then what war means for us, and for the Empire, and we probably look at things in truer proportion. Our general feeling is, I fancy, that while a year ago we hoped that we had every ground for confidence—we even believed we had—it was a belief that was based rather on faith than on knowledge; but now we know from experience that we have a right to be confident.

We realize now that the strength of the British Empire, whether by land, or by sea—or in the air—has not failed us. We may, some of us, have looked a year ago for some striking display of naval force. Some of us may even be disappointed that—from lack of opportunity there has not been such a display—but I think very few of us realized then how rapidly and completely the British Navy would control the whole of the seas and secure that the commerce of this Empire should nowhere be destroyed. No part of the Empire has gained more by this than Calcutta. The trade of Calcutta has been maintained as few could have expected. As for our land forces—no one can deny that they have far exceeded anything we looked for 12 months ago: we here in India did not then know that India would play the part she has done—a part of which we are so proud.

There have been scares, there have been alarmist rumours during the last 12 months. These have done some harm—we may not be quite free of them yet. But some of us are surer than we were then, that these rumours are groundless and do most harm to those who believe them. You have all, I hope, done your best to prevent the spread of such rumours and for that you deserve thanks. When I turn to things of which we have more personal knowledge, I shall only refer to one—the distress at present in some parts of the Presidency due to the floods; I hope you are all convinced that Government realizes the situation and realizes its duty.

My colleague—Mr. Beatson-Bell—said to-day that in the treatment of smoke nuisance no one could claim that the Government of Bengal has moved with undue haste. I fear some of you who are quick thinkers, are not satisfied that Government in some other matters acts as rapidly as you would like. But I hope you feel that Government will act, and act according to its knowledge as soon as it is convinced of need for action. There has been need here, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking those who in their private capacity have co-operated with Government in bringing much-needed relief to those who are suffering. I thank both those who have given help in the form of service and those who have given it in the form of money: and I would take this opportunity of letting it be known that His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly promised Rs. 1,000 to be used in the relief of this distress. For that I am sure not only will the sufferers themselves be grateful to His Excellency, but all those who sympathize with them and who wish well to Bengal.

I now declare this Council adjourned *sine die*.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Town Hall Town Planning Exhibition,
on 20th November 1915.***

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In opening this exhibition I feel that there is not much which I can say. Town planning is one of the many subjects about which I am profoundly ignorant. I am grateful to Professor Geddes for having brought his exhibition to Calcutta, but my gratitude is mainly due to a hope that he may teach me something—and I daresay my attitude is very much that of some of you—for I am inclined to think town planning is not a matter about which many people know much now-a-days. I say now-a-days advisedly for I am also inclined to think that at one time much more attention was given to town planning everywhere than is the case now, and from what I saw when I was in Madras I should think this was certainly the case in India. I am not sure that our modern ignorance and neglect of town planning is not in great part due to our increased knowledge of and attention to many other things, which have a bearing on town planning but which are not town planning. Most of us are apt to think that town planning is a comparatively simple matter which can safely be left to a few experts, to sanitary and other Engineers, to policemen, or to valuers and such persons, and we are often content to think any plan which they produce is excellent without going into it carefully, unless or until we find that it affects our own pockets, and—then especially if we think we are likely to suffer by it—we begin to think it ought to be criticised. But if any of you have had much to do with such matters practically you will know that town planning is a very complex matter and that even the best expert in some of its branches is not necessarily an authority on it as a whole. I have occasionally served on Committees which dealt with improvement schemes in London and other places in England, and when I have done so I have been greatly struck by this. I remember for instance how surprised I was once to find it clearly proved that the widening of a street in London may sometimes have the effect of very considerably lessening the value of the property on each side of it. Since then I have not been so ready as I used to be or as many people whom I know are to think that those who object to proposals to widen a street are probably mistaken.

Here in Calcutta, the second city of the Empire, we certainly ought to be interested in town planning. We are so I think. I hear lots of criticism of the Improvement Trust, both from Indians and from Englishmen—from all kinds of different points of view—and one reason why I am glad that Professor Geddes has brought his exhibition here is that I hope it may quicken the interest taken in the Improvement Trust, and perhaps may even help the Improvement Trust. The Trust have, I see, a large exhibit here, which shows that we cannot accuse them of doing their planning thoughtlessly and carelessly. There is one lot of their plans, possibly there are others which show us that they consider many

alternatives and it interested me, when looking at these plans, to try and realize why they discarded one alternative in favour of another. I take it that Professor Geddes aims at helping us here to realize what are the considerations which town planners have to keep before them. He gives us by examples from all over the world a compact history of the development of cities and wants to teach us what ought to be aimed at and what avoided. I only hope many people will come and learn, and that it won't be only when the exhibition has gone from Calcutta that the people of Calcutta will realize what a lot there is to interest them here. For my part I wish it would remain open for longer than the mere ten days which I am told is all that is arranged for now.

Professor Geddes will tell us directly something about the exhibition. I hope he may speak of congestion in cities, for I think we need to learn how to cure that here, and I hope if he has any ideas about special Indian conditions he will let us have them. There is always a great risk anywhere, when we set to work to improve an old city, of destroying too much and of losing too much. Europe has suffered from that a great deal and I expect there is even a greater risk here where necessarily much of the directing and controlling of improvements is for the present done by people who have grown up in quite different surroundings. Everyday in this country we see—or rather too often fail to see—details which we, Europeans, would go into raptures about, if we had them in an European town, but which we do not look for because they are here where everything is different to the surroundings in which we have got accustomed to find beautiful things and consequently we fail to see them. Again I often wonder how I, whose ideas about streets have been formed in Edinburgh or in London, would set about planning streets to suit people who want to sit or lie down on the pavement or to have their cows walking about among their shops. A well-planned town must surely be one which is a pleasant one for its people to live in, and people do not find a town pleasant in which they cannot conveniently practise the customs in which they have been brought up. I am a landlord myself, so I am apt to think that anything which adds to the value of property is necessarily an improvement. But I have had to do with many people who are *not* landlords, and I know that in Scotland and in England and in Australia—to mention countries I know—sometimes changes which are improvements in the eyes of individual landlords, are anything but improvements from the point of view of those who are not landlords and for whose supposed benefit the changes were quite honestly intended. And it seems to me it may be even more so here.

But I won't waste your time longer—I will now ask Professor Geddes to address us.

His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of opening the Ealand Hostel of St. Paul's School, on 24th November 1915.

MR. BEAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, •

It is always a great pleasure to me to assist in a gathering of this nature. It is, of course, my duty as Head of the Province to take an interest in the promotion of secondary education in Bengal—and I hope I genuinely do so,—but it is not that which gives me my greatest pleasure just now; that comes from the joy that everyone must feel amongst a gathering of enthusiastic boys. There is a special reason for my being interested in St. Paul's School. Mr. Harford, your Principal-elect, is the son of an old college companion of mine, and when he came out to India, he was commended to me in a letter from his father. He is about to take up the position held by the distinguished educationists of whose names Mr. Bean has reminded us, and I am glad to have an opportunity of showing my interest in his future career.

• The Church Missionary Society has done much for the welfare of the people on this side of India by rendering educational and medical service. I was in Krishnagar lately, and I heard of the value of the work carried on there by the Society; and this hostel will, I understand, be occupied largely by boys from Krishnagar and the district of Nadia.

From Mr. Bean's interesting speech I gathered that this must be one of the oldest schools in Bengal, and I gathered, too, that the school has traditions of which the scholars may well be proud. The educationists of the Society rightly pay great attention to cultivating an *esprit de corps* within their educational institutions. I saw something of this in Krishnagar where the members of the Social Service League were drawn up on either side of the road to greet me as I passed, and I have heard also of the desire of the boys of St. Paul's School to take up some special piece of Social Service work in this great city of Calcutta. You have before you at this time the example of a man who followed his Master in giving his life for his friends. As no doubt all of you know, Mr. Burrows of this C. M. S. College, who volunteered for the front, was killed a few weeks ago in France when trying to rescue two men who were buried as one result of the fall of a shell. His example will, I am sure, not be forgotten by the pupils of this school; I trust that they will follow it, not perhaps by giving their lives for their friends, but by doing what they can to help their fellow men.

It will give me great pleasure to open this building and to name it after your late Principal—The Ealand Hostel.

***His Excellency's Speech at Serampore College,
on 4th December 1915.***

DR. HOWELLS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am glad that I am able to preside to-day over a Foundation Day Ceremony at the Serampore College. Often when I have been enjoying the rest and change from the duties of a Governor, which I get in the beautiful house and grounds at Barrackpore, I have admired this noble Ionic building and more than once I have crossed to this side of the river to walk on the ground consecrated by the memories of Carey, Marshman and Ward, and I am specially glad to be able to assist at the first graduation ceremony—an event to which these men looked forward as the crowning recognition of their work in theological teaching. We may perhaps in our imagination picture them as with us here to-day in the spirit.

The history of this institution is well known to many of you, but its interest is so great and so romantic that I cannot pass it over in silence. When Carey came to Serampore in 1793, he set before him three great aims,—to preach the Gospel to the people of India in their mother tongue, to translate the Bible into all the languages of Southern and Eastern Asia, and to teach the young, boys and girls, Hindu and Christian, in their own vernacular. He had not been long in India before he set before himself a fourth great aim,—to found a theological college which should feed the Indian Church; and on the 18th July 1818 he issued the prospectus for a “College for the instruction of Asiatic, Christian, and other youths in Eastern Literature and European Science.” The College grew in popularity: within its walls were taught, the ancient classics of India, Sanskrit and Arabic, the English language and literature, Science, Philosophy and History: teachers were trained: and the whole was crowned by a theological institute on a non-sectarian basis. Lord Hastings and his accomplished wife took the greatest interest in the institution and on at least one occasion that great Governor-General came to visit this building at Serampore. The example set by those three noble missionaries was followed throughout India and to-day we have as a result the great missionary teaching institutions which have done so much for the people of this land, such institutions as the Bishops’ College (founded by Bishop Middleton early last century) and the Scottish Churches College in Calcutta, the Wilson College in Bombay, the Christian College in Madras, St. John’s College in Agra and others which I need not mention.

In those days Serampore was a Danish Settlement (known to history as Frederiksnagore), and the Danish King Frederick VI took great interest in the foundation of the institution. In 1827 he granted a Charter empowering the founders and their successors “to confer upon the students of the said college degrees of rank and honour according to their proficiency.” The theological faculty grew in importance and influence and although the power of conferring degrees was never utilized, it was carefully safeguarded when the Danish settlement was sold to Great Britain in 1843. In the treaty of purchase it was stipulated that “the rights and immunities granted to the Serampore College by Royal Charter shall not be interfered with, but continue in force in the same manner as if they had been obtained

by a Charter from the British Government, subject to the general law of British India."

Lack of sufficient endowment prevented the College from expanding in those early days to the extent contemplated by the founders, but in recent years there has been a great forward movement. The College was one of the institutions originally affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1857, though it lost its status later on in 1883. In 1911, however, it was again affiliated up to the I. A. Standard and in 1913 up to the B. A. Standard. The theological faculty was entirely re-organized and to-day we are present at the ceremony which marks the first use of the powers granted by the King of Denmark—the conferring by the President of the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity of Serampore College upon three graduates in accordance with the terms of the Charter of 1827.

The Principal has referred to the future. The possibility of assisting the College to expand on the lines likely to be in its best interests is as he has said *sub-judice*, and we may safely trust to that Providence which guided Carey, Marshman and Ward, to guide us also in our decision.

But while this noble building and the institution it contains form a great monument to those three missionaries—their greatest monument is to be seen around you on every side. They were the founders of Western Education in India; and what that education has done for the people of India is directly traceable to the self-denying labours of Carey, Marshman and Ward. In female education too the foundation was laid for India by Mrs. Marshman. Carey's work in Bengalee has been compared to the work of Wyclif in England and the Bengalee people are the first to acknowledge what Carey did for the national language and literature. He fixed the form of the language. When he came to India in 1793 the sole attempt at printing in Bengalee was Halhed's grammar—with its curious old wood cuts representing the Bengalee characters. In 1801 Carey published from his press at Serampore his Bengalee translation of the New Testament; followed shortly after by his Bengalee grammar. In 1815 he published that great dictionary which has done so much for the vocabulary of the Bengalee language. In 1818 he published the first newspaper in an oriental language—*The Samdchar Darpan*; its publication was welcomed by Lord Hastings who declared that "the effect of such a paper must be extensively and importantly useful," and he allowed it to circulate at one-fourth the then heavy rates. The people welcomed their first newspaper: they looked upon it as a heaven-sent means of bringing the oppression of their own countrymen to the notice of the public and the authorities.

In his leisure moments—if one may apply such a phrase to any portion of the life of a man of such extraordinary industry—Carey founded the still existing Agri-Horticultural Society to help the raiyats to increase the income from their land—and he helped Dr. Roxburgh to organize the garden which had been founded by Colonel Alex. Kyd at Sibpur, and which we now enjoy as the Royal Botanic Garden.

It is said that Dr. Roxburgh originally wished to call the genus to which the common *sdl* tree belongs after Carey, but that the modesty of Carey prevented this and led to its being named after the Governor-General—the *sdl* tree is as you know *Shorea Robusta*! If this is so Dr. Roxburgh must have overcome his friend's modesty to some extent at least for he gave the name *Careya* to a genus of shrubs, one species of which produces beautiful purple flowers which I am sure you must all have often admired.

The students of this College have indeed great traditions—traditions which must—if they but think of them—inspire them to lead noble lives. This world has never seen greater examples than it has seen here of sustained self-sacrifice for the good of others: of absolute faith in God and in His guidance, of nobleness, goodness and truth—lives which are an example to any of my countrymen who come to this country determined to do what they can to fulfil Britain's trust in India. These missionaries came to India to serve India—they studied thoroughly Indian life and thought and interests. If only every young man who comes to India would come determined as they did to *serve* India, we would be to-day nearer to the achievement which was in Professor Seely's thoughts when he wrote:—

“As time passes it appears that we are in the hands of a Providence, which is greater than all statesmanship; that this fabric so blindly piled up has a chance of becoming a part of the permanent edifice of civilization, and that the Indian achievement of England, as it is the strongest, may after all turn out to be the greatest of all her achievements.”

***His Excellency's Speech at Bengal Legislative Council Meeting,
on 13th December 1915.***

GENTLEMEN,

Once more I welcome you here. You have met prepared to discharge during another session the duties entrusted to you as Members of the Legislative Council, and to assist, in so far as you can, in the good Government of Bengal. As far as legislation is concerned, I fear there will be very little in which Government will be able to ask for your help. Legislation which is to be of any use must often be contentious. I know the view which prevails about contentious legislation at the present time; many of you I believe share in that view, so perhaps you do not regret that there will be little legislation. Still some of you may be sorry to hear, as I certainly am sorry to say, that I have very little hope of being able to ask you to deal, even in its earliest stage during this session, with a Calcutta Municipal Bill. Such a bill is, I think, at any rate, very much needed and I sincerely hoped I might see it passed during my time of office. I feel I can hardly hope for that now. I know that some of you intend to shape your course of action in accordance with what you expect to happen about this bill and so I take the first opportunity of telling you what I fear.

By your questions you have already helped Government. You must I expect feel for instance that we are glad of the opportunity which questions afforded to Mr. Birley of explaining what we are doing in regard to famine and flood. Throughout the Presidency as a whole the agricultural situation is excellent. Autumn rice was good. The crop of winter rice now being reaped is equally good. I have myself been in places where I am told they never had better paddy crops. Less jute was grown this year than has been the case in other recent years; but the cultivators have got a price which I hope may check further restriction in area. But we all know that some districts have suffered. Tippera—especially in the Brahmanbaria Subdivision—the Kishoreganj Subdivision of Mymensingh, and the Feni Subdivision of Noakhali all suffered from floods and the district of Bankura has suffered from drought. I learn more clearly everyday that we are often apt here, owing to insufficiency of information, to draw incorrect conclusions to an extent which surprises one who comes from a country where accurate knowledge of matters is more quickly disseminated than it is here; and I feel that there is a distinct advantage all round in Government's being called on to answer questions such as have been put and answered to day. It is right that we should all realize that though the conditions in the affected areas are much improved, there are still large tracts where there is no winter rice, and where you have every right to expect Government to realize that much must still be done. We are glad to make it known that our officers are working hard and will continue to work hard, and we are glad to make it known that private individuals and private charitable organizations are working hard too in co-operation with our officers to relieve distress. Between nine and ten lakhs of rupees have already been distributed in loans, and more than a lakh in gratuitous relief. In Bankura and in Brahmanbaria special grants, amounting in the aggregate to nearly two lakhs, have been given to District Boards to help them to construct reservoirs and dig tanks as relief works, and we may hope that these will prove of lasting benefit. There is one particular connected with

this to which I should like to refer. I daresay many of you know that in Bankura district the weavers are suffering along with the agriculturists. A local Committee presided over by the District Judge Mr. Tindal is doing its best for these weavers. Government has granted Rs. 50,000 to Mr. Tindal's Committee to help on this work which we believe is being well done. There are many of you or of your friends who are interested in local industries, perhaps you may find some opportunity of helping Mr. Tindal to get orders, and so do something practical to keep one industry at least alive and at the same time do a charity to the poor weavers.

Again in the matter of police you have shown your interest; and if the answers given by the Chief Secretary help in any way to make better known what Government has done and is doing to try and bring about a better state of things, it will be good for all of us. Government recognizes that things are not perfect and is determined to try and improve things. We feel sure that some of the steps we have taken were right steps. I know that many of my non-official colleagues in this Council and others who are not in this Council are sure of this too; I hope they are as sure as I am that Government is going to take more such steps and is as hopeful as I am that the public are going to do their best to see that what Government does shall meet with help. I do not refer merely to the recent outbreak of a new form of crime in Calcutta, that sort of thing must be met here, as it has been in other places by special measures, and it is not easy here any more than it is in other places to find at once effective remedies for new forms of crime. As to that I can only say that we shall do our best. What I refer to is the more general questions—the questions as to which Mr. Gourlay has been getting for me definite information. It is a truism that the efficiency of a police force—or perhaps I ought rather to say of a civil police force—depends on its closeness of touch with the people and on the extent to which it secures the confidence of the people. It is a truism that a police force whose members do not speak the language of the people among whom they are working cannot be as effective as one would like to see it; and it is a truism that if people are not willing to give evidence about crimes, the detection of crime becomes a very difficult matter, or that if people fear that by giving evidence they may bring evil consequences on them from which the police cannot protect them, they will hesitate to give that evidence. We know all that, and we know too, though perhaps not so clearly as some of you do, or as many outside of this Council know, what a hindrance to the willing giving of evidence there is in the absence of facilities, in elaborate procedure, or in delays—all of which involve loss of time, loss of money, troublesome journeys, and other inconveniences. We know all that—but we have got to take things as we find them, and try to alter them so that before long they may be very different. We cannot do everything at once; it will take time; but I welcome anything which leads people to realize more clearly that Government is doing something. We have no reason to be hopeless. The proportion of police to general population in Bengal is smaller than in any other Province of India. We have only one policeman to about every two thousand people—in Bombay, which is often quoted to us, they have one to every 772. Our criminal statistics do not compare unfavourably with those in other provinces. This shows, I hope, that our people are law abiding on the whole, but it also shows, I think, that co-operation between police and people is not quite so absolutely non-existent as we are sometimes hastily inclined to believe. Old traditions take long to die and an isolated example of an evil practice which once was common is apt to be

looked on as proving that that practice is still common. But I am hopeful that Bengalis will be no slower than other people are to see improvement and to welcome it, and to go out to meet it. All reforms in administration—or nearly all reforms—it is often said, cost money; but the reform which is worth more than any other, often costs none—that reform is a change in the attitude of our minds towards any particular question. I shall not dwell on that; it is a matter in which non-officials can help quite as much as officials, and I hope that all of us do help when we can. •

But there are many things which do cost money and which we all want, and which I fear we cannot yet get. Especially is this so here just now in matters concerning health and education. We all regret—no one regrets more than Government—that many things cannot now be done which we hoped to see done at once. We have had to abandon projects on which we had set our hearts, we have to surrender money that we feel we could spend well; we have to do this because of vital necessity; and, I fear we must continue doing it, for rigid as our economy in the current year is, our economy next year must, I fear, be even more rigid. This means to all of us delay which we dislike; to me it means that I must leave Bengal without seeing much done that I should rejoice to see done; we can only take comfort in the hope that it also means that when those things are done they will be better done; for we can use this interval of pause in thinking our schemes out even better; in discussing difficulties with each other and seeing how we can meet each other. We have our different ideas as to what is controversial, but I feel sure that to shirk difficulty is not the best way of avoiding controversy; and there are many difficulties which you can help Government to get round in its dealing with questions which all of you and Government alike wish to solve.

His Excellency's Speech at Chandernagore, on 2nd January 1916.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR, MONSIEUR L'ADMINISTRATEUR, MESDAMES, MESEDEMOISELLES, ET MESSIEURS—

• Je vous remercie infiniment de l'excellent accueil avec lequel vous m'avez reçu ! C'est avec un mélange de sentiments, que je me trouve ici. D'abord c'est un vrai plaisir de visiter Chandernagor en compagnie de M. le Gouverneur des établissements Français dans l'Inde. C'est M. Martineau qui le premier m'a fait apprécier les intérêts historiques de votre ville. La publication—peu de temps après mon arrivée en Bengale de ses recherches sur Law de Lauriston—un Écossais comme moi—a été pour moi une chance toute particulière en m'initiant aux souvenirs Chandernagoréens. Pour cette ouvrage, si non pour autre choses—et il y'a d'autres choses—je dois une dette de reconnaissance à M. Martineau, et comme simple membre de sa société historique, je suis heureux d'avoir cette occasion de lui offrir mes remerciements.

Malheureusement à mon plaisir vient se joindre un sentiment de tristesse ! Qui peut ne pas être triste en pensant aux souffrances—aux douleurs—aux miseres qui ont fourni la raison principale de ma presence a ce moment parmi vous ?

Puis à cette tristesse vient se joindre encore un autre sentiment—un sentiment dont nous pouvons être fiers. Si vos soldats souffrent c'est pour la patrie, et pour continuer la belle et noble tradition de cette patrie, qu'ils aiment assez pour lui sacrifier leurs vies sans murmurer. Et moi qui appartiens à une autre race—une race qui a par le passé, souvent même à la guerre, mesuré la bravoure des Français et qui a appris à connaître leur generosité et toutes leurs nobles qualites nationales—J'espère que se battant non plus les uns contre les autres, mais les uns à côté des autres, mêlant leur sang, et souffrant pour une même cause, j'espère dis-je que ces sacrifices resserront l'union des deux nations ; et que dans l'avenir les Français et les Anglais n'auront qu'un seul but—la paix et le désir de rester toujours amis. Et que moi, et nous autres, sujets de se Majesté Britannique, pourrons dire avec non moins d'enthousiasme que les Français Vive la France !

His Excellency's Speech at the Prize Distribution in the Hindu and Hare Schools, on 10th January 1916.

MR. JAMES, TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS OF THE HINDU AND HARE SCHOOLS.

I have been present at many prize-givings in India, but at none have I been more pleased to preside than at this joint prize-giving of the Hindu and Hare Schools.

Your two schools are the leading institutions of their kind in Calcutta. I am told that there is a healthy rivalry between them, and I am confident that that must help you to realize the common interests which bind you together.

Both schools are associated with the name of David Hare—a man whom every Englishman may well be proud to claim as a fellow countryman.

Both schools are among the oldest of those institutions which have brought the blessings of Western education to India—next year we shall celebrate the centenary of the Hindu School, and that of the Hare School will follow a year later.

Both schools are closely associated with the leading families of Bengal and they have both of them been the training ground of many of Bengal's greatest men. I need only mention such names as those of Keshub Chandra Sen, Michael Madhu Sudan Dutt, Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, W. C. Bonnerjee, Sir Tarak Nath Palit, Sir Chandra Madhab Ghose from the Hindu School, and of Sir Rames Chandra Mitter, Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Ramesh Chandra Dutt, I.C.S., B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Sarada Charan Mitter, N. N. Ghose and of our present Vice-Chancellor from the Hare School.

It is a great thing to belong to a school with traditions such as these two schools have. The memory of the company of great men who have gone before you is, I have no doubt, a real bond drawing you together and giving strength to your determination that the traditions of your school shall never suffer through fault of yours. What the boys of 20, 30, 40 years ago have become, you, too, may become 20, 30, or 40 years hence. Many of you will, I have no doubt, then be among the leaders of Bengali thought and action.

Things have changed since the days when David Hare came daily to the little *Pathshala* opposite the temple at Thanthania—Western education was then in its infancy, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was but a youth. Western education has since then spread throughout the land and the demand for it has far outstripped the available supply of teachers of schools and colleges properly equipped to give it. The struggle for existence among the educated classes has become harder; many who start out in the race with great hopes drop out long before the goal is reached. That I am sorry to say cannot be denied; but though the struggle is keener, the opportunities are greater. There are avenues to distinction and opportunities of serving your fellow men open to you to-day of which the scholars of the early days had no conception. As examples to be followed I would quote to you the lives of Rai Bahadur Rasomoy Mitra, the Head Master of the Hindu School, and of Rai Sahib Ishan Chandra Ghosh, the Head Master of the Hare School. Both these men have for many years influenced the youth of Bengal for good by their high personal character. Both are nearing the end of their

active service in the Education Department; both have been honoured by Government, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking them publicly on behalf of the Government for what they have done.

For 42 years the founder of these two schools lived and laboured for the youth of Bengal; the tablet which many of you see daily in the Hare School bears eloquent testimony to the devotion to him of both teachers and scholars.

• On it are graven the lines, written by one who was Head Master of the Hare School,—

• “Ah, warm philanthropist! Faithful friend,
 “Thy life devoted to one generous end—
 “To bless the Hindoo mind with British lore
 “And Truth’s and Nature’s faded lights restore!
 “If for a day thy lofty aim was crossed,
 “You grieved, like Titus, that a day was lost.
 “Alas! it is not now a few brief hours
 “That fate withholds, a heavier grief o’erpowers.
 “A nation whom you loved as if your own—
 “A life that gave the life of life is gone.”

I trust—and I hope I may do so with confidence—that the memory of that great Englishman who did so much for Bengal—the land of his adoption—will never be forgotten, but that the example which he set of pure unselfishness and devotion to the cause of others may always continue to find followers among those who profit by the work which he began.

His Excellency's Speech at the Meeting of the General Committee of the Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund, on 12th January 1916.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am sorry that this meeting is not being presided over, as under ordinary circumstances it would have been, by my wife. I know how much you regret her absence; and I know, too, how much she herself regrets not being here. From the constant references in her letters to the Fund I gather that the labours of your Committee are ever in her mind and I know that nothing but the belief that it was her duty to take the step which her doctor said was the only step by which she could at all quickly recover her health, could have induced her to leave India at this time. I am glad to be able to tell you that she is better and that she hopes to be allowed to return to India very soon, and though I confess that I am somewhat anxious about the voyage for her, I think it possible that I may meet her in Bombay early in March.

When she does return Lady Carmichael will, I feel sure, be glad to find how ably you have carried on your work. The work has grown wonderfully. In place of a few ladies working in a little room kindly lent by the Young Women's Christian Association, you have now a busy hive of industry at Dacre's Lane. This rapid expansion has often taxed the resources of the Committee, but its members have always been found ready and able to cope with the extra work; and what is of no less importance they have never yet failed to find willing and capable helpers. Instead of the two regiments and various detachments which were supplied with comforts at the beginning of last year, the Dépôt has now on its list 12 regiments and four detachments, totalling close on 11,000 men. Six thousand and eighty-three parcels have been sent to these men by registered parcel post. The parcels contained a great variety of comforts—most of which were suggested as suitable by officers serving with the regiments at the front.

The upper flat at the Central Dépôt, Dacre's Lane, is devoted to Hospital and Ambulance needs. In other centres "Red Cross" work has usually been undertaken by the local St. John Ambulance Centre; but in Calcutta it was decided at the beginning that this Fund should not only undertake its own peculiar work—the supplying of "comforts"—but that it should combine with that "Red Cross" work, and Lady Carmichael was especially desirous of housing the Ambulance and Hospital work in the Central Dépôt, in order that it might be inspected by professional experts and also might be seen by the public. Since the Fund began its work the "Red Cross" section has supplied 248 ten-bed unit boxes, 5 fifty-bed units, 550 kit bags and 23 cases and 80 bales of warm clothing and bedding for Mesopotamia—about 70,000 articles—also 517 "Red Cross" parcels, 1½ million cigarettes, and 500 lbs. tobacco.

Within the past fortnight, at the special request of Sir Pardey Lukis, the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of St. John Ambulance, we have undertaken to provide for the new 3,000 bed hospital in Mesopotamia, as many ten-bed unit boxes as may be possible in the short period of time available. The Central Dépôt at Dacre's Lane is providing 50 complete

boxes; the National Indian Association Branch sends 10; Barrackpore gives us 2, the Accountant-General Bengal's Department gives us 2. So that this Fund will send to Bombay by 15th January at latest 66 complete ten-bed unit boxes, that is it will send supplies enough for 660 beds. Besides this the Fund provides the "Central Units" (for 100 beds each) required for the 3,000 bed hospital. The cost of these items will be provided out of Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund and is quite apart from the sum recently collected in Calcutta for the Mesopotamia Hospital through the energy of Miss Doris Phillips and her helpers. This latter sum amounts, I am told, to Rs. 22,500, and will be sent, as soon as it is received, to Sir Parley Lusk. The value of the gift in connection with the Mesopotamia Hospital sent from Calcutta and Bengal will thus be close upon Rs. 50,000 and we must thank Miss Doris Phillips very heartily for having contributed so largely to secure this.

The Entertainments Committee have been busy and entertainments organized by them brought in up to 31st December Rs. 1,31,405. In the report a list of the names of those who have given their time and talents to swell this successful total will be published. I should like to congratulate Mrs. Hopkyns and her Committee on the renewed and increasing success of the Howrah Fêtes, which have provided Rs. 18,000 and also Mr. Everard Digby to whose energy and talented editorship we owe *Indian Ink* which gave us in its first year Rs. 8,000 and now promises to give us Rs. 10,000. I must also congratulate Mrs. Grice and the ladies of her Committee, on the great success of the "Rupee Bazar" by which they raised over Rs. 15,000. Through the kindness of the Committee and members of the Tollygunge Club we have received a sum of Rs. 12,000. And many friends throughout the mofussil have raised considerable sums in aid of our Fund by organizing or taking part in entertainments.

The members of the National Indian Association met shortly after the declaration of war, and decided with their President (Lady Carmichael) to work in connection with Lady Carlyle's scheme. At that time there was no other organization in Calcutta for sending comforts to the troops. Donations and subscriptions were sent to the National Indian Association by many friends interested in particular regiments and by the spring of 1915 its work had so increased that Lady Carmichael decided to supplement the money raised by the members of the National Indian Association by allotting to it a monthly subscription from her Fund which was intended to provide not only comforts, but Red Cross requirements as well, and when it became clear that Lady Carmichael's Fund could undertake the provision of comforts on a much larger scale, the War Committee of the National Indian Association became a branch committee of the Central organization with a certain number of regiments allotted to its care. This branch is now providing comforts for ten regiments and detachments which total 5,280 men and during the year it has despatched 3,273 parcels besides large cases of Indian sweets, &c. Gifts from the National Indian Association have also been sent to the hospitals at Busra, Nairobi, Naseirah and Dehra Dun. A special subscription was also raised by the members of the Association to enable the Calcutta St. John Ambulance Society to send a third nursing sister to the Dehra Dun hospital; and cases of comforts have been sent to the Naval Fund at Bombay from subscriptions specially given for the purpose. During the past six months Mrs. L. Palit has started an "Indian Sweet and Biri Fund" which has enabled us to send large quantities of Indian condiments to the troops.

Reports on the work of the Depôt by Mrs. Wyness and on that of the National Indian Association Branch by Mrs. Duval are before you on the table.

Over and above the work reported on at this meeting, there is a considerable activity in the districts of Bengal—at Darjeeling, at Dacca, at Barrackpore, at Hooghly, at Jerriah and at other centres. What has been done in these places has not as yet been recorded; but I hope it may be possible for the General Secretary to incorporate short notes on this work in his report before he publishes it for general information.

Our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert, has prepared a statement of accounts for the period ending 31st December 1915 which you will be asked to pass this afternoon. If you read this you will find that the public in Bengal have generously contributed Rs. 3,06,017 up to the end of last year, and the books of the Fund showed a balance in hand on 31st December amounting to Rs. 1,09,035. Mr. Gilbert shows in his statement that after taking into account the various sums received or paid at the beginning of this year, we have at this moment a working balance of Rs. 90,304.

I hear that some people are under the impression that we have more money in hand than we want, but that is only because they are unaware of all that we are doing.

Our expenditure for the last two months has been practically double our regular monthly income, while that for the current month is likely to total some Rs. 60,000. This large rate of expenditure, if carried on over the next six months, would, I fear, reduce us to a state of bankruptcy. At present, it is only possible because we use for ordinary current expenses money received from Donations and Entertainments given in aid of the Fund.

The proportion of our cash balance of Rs. 90,000 to our monthly disbursements, if we put these roughly at Rs. 30,000, cannot, I think, be considered excessive; especially as we must bear in mind that subscriptions and donations tend to fall off during the hot weather, while there are not likely to be any receipts from Entertainments at that season.

The income from regular subscribers,—which, I am glad to say, is constantly increasing—amounts to Rs. 15,000 per mensem. You see from this that even if we have no special calls upon us—and such calls are sure to be made—our capital will not be enough to meet the excess of expenditure over income for many months.

I am confident—and I know you all share my confidence—that Calcutta and Bengal will readily come forward at any time to meet any special call made upon them—but all the same our aim ought to be to increase our regular monthly income so as to make it correspond, as nearly as possible, with our regular expenditure, and I would appeal to those who have not already done so, to send to the Fund those small regular subscriptions upon which the regular provision of comforts, which is the main part of our work, depends.

If any reward is looked for in such a labour as the provision of comforts for the troops and the sick and wounded, it will assuredly be found, in the grateful letters and post-cards received every week from those whom we are trying to serve. I hope many extracts from these will be published, for they bear eloquent testimony to the usefulness of the Fund.

Before I sit down I want to thank the ladies of Calcutta and Bengal for what they have done; were my wife here, she would, I expect, quote the names of many willing workers who are known to her personally; I cannot

venture to do that ; but on your behalf as well as on my own I feel sure I may express your appreciation of the work of those who have come week after week to work at Dacre's Lane, and without any risk of being thought invidious I can especially mention the Honorary Secretary Mrs. Wyness and the heads of the Departments there—Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Boyd and Miss Graham. Similarly I can record our appreciation of the work of the ladies belonging to the National Indian Association who have attended regularly at London Street, and especially that of Mrs. Duval, the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Birkmyre, and Mrs. Mehta. Our acknowledgments are also due to the Finance Committee and to the Honorary Treasurer. Captain Harnett is under orders to hold himself in readiness to return to military duty and he has, therefore, banded over his duties to Mr. Gourlay. Speaking for myself I would like to thank Lady Holmwood who has taken my wife's place as President at the monthly conference of the different Committees, and Lady Sanderson who in the short time during which she has been in Calcutta has shown a keen interest in our work and a ready willingness to help us. I am sure you would also like me to thank those firms whose names are given in the report for their generous gifts and for the favourable terms which they gave to the Committee when orders were placed with them.

How long the war will last none of us can tell : but we know that in any case efforts will be needed for many months to come, in order to provide comforts for the soldiers and to help the wounded. No one here I feel sure will grow weary in well doing : the ladies of Calcutta and of Bengal will go on increasing their efforts so long as there is such work for them to do. In different ways but with one aim they will do their very best to help, if only they are shown how they can help. Many of them—most of them—are helping now : and they will get others who have not yet helped to join them. The help needed is not all of the same kind. The skill with which deft fingers turn out serviceable articles—the ingenuity which makes the most of materials, or which provides comfortable garments out of stuff which look as if it could only be hard and disagreeable are things which as a mere man I cannot fully appreciate ; although I marvel at them and admire : but I can appreciate the business capacity which has been shown, and I cannot speak too highly of it. And I know—perhaps all the more because I am a man—how valuable persuasion is where money has to be raised and how much personal eloquence, personal earnestness, and personal charm can do to make persuasion effective. I trust the ladies of Calcutta will make use of their talents in appealing for so good a cause ; if they do, I,—speaking as a man,—can assure them they will not appeal in vain.

His Excellency's Speech at Dacca College, on 27th January 1916.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am glad to meet you again and to congratulate the prize-winners on their many and varied triumphs during the past year. I do not know whether you look on it as one of the duties of the Governor of Bengal always, in each year, to come and address you on your speech day; I shall not discuss the matter. It is enough for me—speaking personally—to assure you that I expect the Governor will always be glad to be present and, if he can to take part in your annual ceremony and as far as addressing goes—again speaking personally—I promise you I shall try just now to so limit my words that fatigue may not drive you to hope that, whether it is the fulfilment of duty or merely a custom, it would be well if the Governor did not repeat it.

When I look back to the three previous occasions on which I met you here, I fear that you must look on me as a very false prophet; for on each of those occasions I spoke with considerable confidence about the Dacca University which I hoped to see started before I left Bengal, and which you all hoped would flourish the better because of the active share you meant to take in forming its earliest traditions. I did not think I was over-sanguine—I remember there were some who thought I was too little sanguine—when, three years ago, I spoke of the possibility of an University Convocation being held within these four walls during my term of office; nor when two years ago I expressed hopes for the future of this college based on my belief as to the relation it would hold to the University soon to be in being; and when eleven months ago, I regretfully alluded to the delay which Mr. Archbold hinted at in his last year's report, I confess, I did not think our hopes would be deferred for so long a time as it is now clear they must be. How long we shall have to go on merely hoping I do not venture to predict. We all know why it is that a scheme which the Viceroy encouraged, which owed its inception, we may almost say, to the Viceroy's sympathy with Eastern Bengal, which had the warm support of Sir Harcourt Butler, the Education Member of the Government of India—which was formulated by a Committee chosen from amongst the men who best know the educational needs of Bengal, which not only commended itself to the Government of this presidency, but had secured the approval of the Government of India and, in its main features at least, of the Secretary of State, must for the time being be delayed. We may be sorry—I have no doubt you all are—but you need not be discouraged. You can continue to make the best of what you have got, feeling assured that the time will come when others will create those traditions which you would have liked to create, and may do it perhaps even better than you could have done, because they will have before them the example of yourselves striving as men ought to strive, when they know that there is something better than what they have got, which they cannot get, but which they can help their successors to get; and determined that those who follow you shall have a better chance than you yourselves have had, of making full use of opportunities.

That is, I hope, the spirit in which Dacca College boys will always face facts. None of us, not even the best or the bravest of us can at all times fully live up to this spirit, but we can try, and the training given at this College, of which I spoke last year, will help you to try.

Mr. Archbold said that during the past year all your thought has been fixed upon one subject. I spoke of the war last year, and I shall not add much to what I said then. We realize better now than we did then what war means: for though in this country there are not many who have themselves directly suffered, there can be few among those as keen-witted and as sympathetic as Bengal boys are, who have not grieved when they read of the cruel fate which has overtaken so many in other lands, or whose souls have not been stirred within them by the accounts of the heroism and calm bravery which has been so often shown. Your determination to help in every way you can, your quiet confidence in the ultimate success of a cause which you believe to be just, are things of which Mr. Archbold has every right to be proud; and so have I, for they serve to strengthen the links which bind you to those of my own race who share your confidence and whom you are prepared to help and do help when you can.

I know that my wife, when she reads your report, will hope that I thanked you, as I now do, for what you have done to swell the fund with which her name is connected. Mr. Archbold spoke of the training which the attrition of a thousand minds is bound to produce. As iron sharpeneth iron—the old saying is always true, and if in your converse together you have discussed the war, you must, I feel sure, have learned much from each other to guide you aright when later on you help, as Mr. Archbold foresees you will, in forming public opinion. Public opinion has been affected, public opinion will be even more affected by the war: not here only, nor perhaps chiefly but throughout the whole British Empire and throughout the whole civilized world. Nothing can now be quite the same as it would have been if the war had not come about. Probably we scarcely realize that enough yet. The war must alter—it has altered—life for all of us. It has forced us to recognize facts which we had forgotten or never noticed, it has shown us that some things which we were inclined to think were true, are not. It is only natural that you should look at these things chiefly in their relation to India, and should speculate as to how they will affect the future of India. You take a keen and intelligent interest in what concerns your country, so I have no doubt, that many of you have been struck by some recent speeches. I expect most of you read what our friend Mr. Lyon said—one day last week I think—when speaking to students in Calcutta. I have not myself been able as yet to find a really good report of his speech; I hope you have been more fortunate; but I have read enough to feel that he has given us all a good deal to think about. I gather he reminded us, by implication at any rate, that it is well not to be hasty in generalization as to any class of our fellowmen; and he has taught some of us that we are more united in our ultimate aims than we thought we were. One thing I gather he did clearly impress on his audience, the importance of relying on ourselves, rather than on Government, for the improvement of our lot. Truth is many-sided. No man's vision is broad enough to see any question in all its aspects at once—if it were, the reputation of many critics would be gone. From what I know of Mr. Lyon, I do not think he is likely to under-rate the power of Government, and I am sure he will not shirk from putting forth that power whenever he thinks right, but he knows that any form of Government is but the means to an end. Government can do much to forward its end; it is the duty of Government to do what it can and when it can, to forward its end. What the end is may not be clear, it cannot be wholly clear as time goes on things will be seen from

different points of view. The angle of vision—of which we hear so much—must be constantly changing. But one thing is perfectly clear, a large part of the end at which Government aims must for a long time, perhaps for all time, be the removal of needless suffering; and surely in the attainment of that end it will always be the duty of Government to welcome the aid of all who show themselves capable of giving aid. I do not mean to labour my point; you must recognize, if you think about it at all, that there is in Bengal much suffering which there need not be, and which it is the duty of Government to try to remove, but which cannot be removed, if the people of the country will not help Government in removing it. As Mr. Archbold has reminded us, it is to the students that Government must largely look for help. You can help Government not merely by becoming, as so many of you wish to become, good Government servants, but quite as much by forming a sound public opinion outside. Your training here will fit you to do that. Government has helped you to get your training, Government will go on helping you. Large schemes, however desirable they are, are for the moment unattainable; still there are things which can be done, and I thank Mr. Archbold for having drawn my attention and I have no doubt also Mr. Lyon's attention—and Mr. Lyon is more directly capable of helping you than I am—to one thing which he believes would be beneficial and which he thinks can be got readily and at small cost. But what I want to remind you of is that whatever is the help you get from Government—whether you think it great or whether you think it small—and for my part I think it great—I know of no country where the general mass of students on the average are proportionately so helped by Government as students are here on the average—but however that may be, if you wish that the students who follow you should be even more helped and in greater numbers, it can only be if you help Government as you can in many ways, by making use of what you have learned. Here I may refer to one point; as Governor in the last four years I have seen a good deal of Bengal; wherever I have gone I have seen things which it seemed to me could be altered with great advantage to the health of the people of Bengal. Some of the changes can only be made at great cost, and I know how hard it is to find money just now to do things whose cost is great, but there are very many changes which could be brought about—as far as I can judge—at a very small cost; and yet these are not brought about. When I first came here I was inclined to ask myself why does not Government set the police on—as Government would in many other countries—to enforce these changes? Since then I have learned more about the police and about public opinion in this country. I know that in any country there is often more harm than good in trying to force people by police methods to do what public opinion sees no use in; and every day I remain here I become more and more sure that it is the students of Bengal who will eventually enable the Government of Bengal to put such things right.

Now I have kept you long enough—some of you may, I fear, think I have broken the promise I made at the beginning of my address! But before I sit down I should like to suggest one line of thought. The war, if it has done nothing else, has already made it clearer than ever—that the immediate future of India must depend largely on the way in which not only her own people, but also the people of Great Britain and Ireland and those of the self-governing British Colonies—who have become a force in Imperial affairs in a sense in which they never were before—look on her. The British peoples may be ignorant, too ignorant if you will, of India's aspirations; but they are I believe, and I hope you will admit it, honestly

anxious to do their best for India. This war has quickened the sympathy between our races as nothing else ever did; it is the duty of all of us to try and deepen that sympathy, and widen the knowledge which will make it firm and lasting. I know there are many men of your race in Bengal who think that there are men of my race who do not sympathize as they ought with Indian ideas—or at any rate not so much as they would like to see them sympathize: there are many men in Bengal who think that we, English, do not always give to India's desires the same fair field which we give to British desires; and there are some who are apt to dwell on that consideration and to become embittered by it. If such a consideration be suggested to you, I would ask you to face it boldly, to look at it in all its aspects before you become embittered, and, if you think there is some foundation of truth in what is suggested, to ask yourselves whether there may not be some circumstance which, perhaps, you have overlooked and which may lead either you yourselves or my people to judge wrongly, but without evil intention, on some points. If you do this, I think, you will help us all to see more eye to eye than we have hitherto done. I do not want to dogmatise nor to criticize unfairly things which I, perhaps, do not properly understand, but I do think that educated Indians—the proportion of whom is I fancy, bigger in Bengal than it is elsewhere—might do more than they have ever yet done to hasten the day when they will attain their own ideals if they would but try more obviously to convince Englishmen as a whole that educated Indians, though they are a minority, really have a living sympathy with uneducated Indians who form a vast majority in this country. Englishmen have a habit, which I for one do not regret—of trying or at least of professing to try to keep constantly in mind the condition of those who are, they hear, depressed. And speaking now personally, and as one who has, I hope, honestly tried to get at the minds of the educated men whom I have met since I came to Bengal, and who sympathizes very largely with the aspirations of those men, I tell you that nothing would help me more in the attempt which I trust I may constantly make to enlist the sympathy of some of my fellow countrymen for those aspirations, than if I could point to proof of a closer fellowship between those Indians whose ability, whose industry, and whose learning all Englishmen admit and often admire and those other Indians whose ignorance, whose poverty, and whose misery all Englishmen also admit and for the most part I trust genuinely long to remove.

***His Excellency's Speech at Saraswat Samaj Convocation, Dacca,
on 28th January 1916.***

GENTLEMEN,

I am glad to meet you here once more.

SARASWAT SAMAJ PANDITGAN,

Aponader sahitya punarbar milita hoiya bipul ananda labh korilam. Kramannay chari batsar aponader batsorik adhibeshane jogdan kara shakale bhagge ghotia uthena. Kintu amar pokkhe taha shambhab hoiache bolia, amar aj eto anando. E batsareo Manonio Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya Mohasoy paschimbanger panditganer abhinandan tarjogé preron koriachen. Ami taha pat karitechi.

The message which Sir Asutosh Mukharji has sent you runs—

“Regret unavoidable absence. Please convey congratulations of West Bengal pandits, also my personal gratification at success of work accomplished by Saraswat Samaj.”

The Samaj, alas! is guided no longer by the hand which piloted it through so many difficulties and dangers from the time of its foundation in 1878 up to 14 months ago, but it holds on its course steadily—it is indeed a proof of the thoroughness with which Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna did his work, that the Samaj has continued to show during the past year the same spirit and energy as distinguished it in his lifetime.

I must again confess to a feeling of disappointment that no final orders have yet been issued regarding the future of the Samaj's relations with Government. You did your part five years ago, in 1911, when you submitted to Government a carefully prepared scheme for the development of the institution as the centre of Sanskrit learning in Eastern Bengal. The changes which led to my coming here as Governor, robbed you of the advice and encouragement of some of your best friends and the administrative re-organization which followed necessarily led to delay in the consideration of your scheme. At my instigation the whole question of the encouragement of Sanskrit learning was referred to a Conference over which Sir Asutosh Mukharji presided and of which your old friend Mr. Nathan—now, alas! no longer in India—was Secretary and at which some of your members were present. I referred to this Conference the specific question—whether separate organization should be created for the encouragement and control of learning at Calcutta and Dacca. The question was discussed with great care and fulness. Many of the pandits of Eastern Bengal, not unnaturally, were reluctant to lose the privilege of sending up students to the Calcutta Examinations and of competing for the rewards and stipends which are granted on the results of those examinations; they, therefore, did not wish to sever their connection with the Calcutta Board. But subject to this consideration the pandits of Eastern Bengal were anxious that the scheme for re-organizing the Saraswat Samaj should be carried out. The Conference unanimously recommended this solution. They hoped that the authority of the Calcutta organization would thus be maintained throughout the Province, while at the same time the scheme in which the pandits of Eastern Bengal have taken so much interest and which the Government has on many occasions encouraged would be carried

out. It seemed to the Conference that it would be well to encourage variety of method and foster a spirit of local co-operation.

After that the question of ways and means had to be considered. The financial arrangements presented great difficulties and necessitated lengthy correspondence with the Provinces on either side—with Assam on the East and with Bihar and Orissa on the West. The latter Province finally decided to have its own organization, but Assam agreed to join the Bengal organization. When these negotiations were completed, we unfortunately fell upon a time when our financial advisers were hard put to it to make revenue and expenditure balance, and we were reluctantly forced to put a restriction on all new schemes of this nature.

I do not deny that there are difficulties to be faced from the concurrent jurisdiction of two authorities entrusted with the advancement of Sanskrit learning. I can imagine difficulties arising over questions such as the conduct of two concurrent methods of examination, the affiliation of *16ls* to one or both bodies, or the identity of the titles of the two bodies and I have no doubt you who are more experienced will see other difficulties. But I have every confidence that experience will bring about some degree of harmony and accommodation between the two bodies. The aim of each is the same—the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, and if only each body strives after its high ideal the means by which they try to attain it, cannot fail to become harmonious.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for it is one in which I take a keen interest; and I trust that before I leave Bengal, I shall have convoyed both bodies well on the way to a harmonious and successful career.

Gentlemen, it has been a great pleasure to me to preside at so many meetings of the Samaj. During these four years I have learned to know what a great influence the pandits have rightly gained—by their teaching and by their example over many of the young men of this Presidency. That influence can do much to help Government, for it can do much to set before our young men noble ideals and a true sense of loyalty. Loyalty to the King-Emperor is a marked characteristic of the learned pandits; and I think we may look to them to impress it on the character of their scholars. We can, I feel sure, look to the pandits to co-operate with Government in combating that ignorance which in too many cases has tempted young men of warm sympathies and with a love for high ideals, but with narrow experience, to follow a course of action which only differs from ordinary crime in that by claiming to be committed on behalf of the mother-country, it brings obloquy on the fair fame of Bengal and delays the time when her sons will be listened to with the attention to which, I believe, their best qualities entitle them.

I am glad to see so many, who are not pandits, present to take an interest in the Samaj and encourage it in its work. I trust that they will go on taking that interest and may induce others to do so too.

SARASWAT SAMAJ PANDITGAN,

Je panditganer jatne tanhader chatragan kritakarjya hoiache tanhadigake dhannobad ditechi, ebong je chatrabrinda pariksha uttirma hoiya purashkar-labh kariache, tahader uñnoti kamona koritechi. Amar autorik usha aponader shomajer sribridhi hoyuk ebong aponara je mahat uddesse broti taha shafal hoyuk.

***His Excellency's Speech at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the
New Royal Exchange Building, on 9th February 1916.***

MR. STEWART AND GENTLEMEN,

Mr. Stewart has told us that this is a business ceremony. You ~~as~~ business men, I know, hate wasting time, and I expect that Mr. Stewart—though he was too courteous to say so—meant me to understand that you also hate long speeches. You need not be afraid, I also hate them.

First of all, I want to thank you for letting me associate myself so pleasantly with the trade and commerce of Calcutta. Mr. Stewart said he felt it peculiarly appropriate that I should lay this foundation-stone and he expressed a hope that I share in his feeling: if he says this because he believes in the genuineness of my desire for the success of the new building, I agree with him—I was a fit person to use the trowel this afternoon.

When I came to Bengal, one of the first bodies to welcome me was the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and since then your members have shown me constant kindness and have often given me great help. The friendships which I have made among you will, I believe, last long after my term of office here is over, and I cannot too thankfully acknowledge the help which your Chamber has afforded to my Government and which many of you have given to me personally.

It is good in every way that the trade and commerce of this great city should be cared for by a body consisting of its chief merchants, and that their views should be voiced by a committee formed from among those who individually, in their own business, have won the esteem of the public; and it is especially good that Government should be able to look to such a body for advice—knowing that it will be given frankly—on all matters affecting the trade and commerce of this province. Government and the Chamber must often see things from different standpoints; something would be very far wrong if your officers and mine were always agreed. But I hope that our relations may always be friendly, and that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Government will always respect each other and will always each of them believe that the other is honestly trying—according to its lights—to do its duty.

Trade and commerce have made Calcutta what she is; Calcutta has made Bengal what she is, and—I do not hesitate to say it—Calcutta has made Commercial India what she is. Except the British Navy, nothing has done more than the high standard of commercial integrity which Calcutta merchants have always upheld, to win for Britain her trade supremacy in the East.

The interests of Calcutta trade and Calcutta commerce must always deserve most careful consideration from any Government brought into touch with them; I trust that the Government of Bengal will always give that consideration.

I have not lived, as so many of you have lived, for a long time in Calcutta. It is not yet four full years since I came here, and during those four years I have often been away at Darjeeling or in Eastern Bengal. But I have learned to love your city, as so many of you love her. I have seldom left her with any eagerness; I have never returned to her without feeling glad to be back. Except during my first hot weather, while I was still completely ignorant of the needs of Bengal, my absences from Calcutta have been comparatively short: I have seldom been away for more than six weeks consecutively and in the last two years I have never, I think, been out of Calcutta, for a whole month at a stretch.

Be that as it may, of two things at least, I am sure, none of you desire more than I do—to see this city grow more beautiful; and I feel proud that you asked me to help you to-day; for I believe that the edifice which will grow up over and around the stone which I have just laid, will be worthy of those who erect it. Occupying, as it will, the site where a Government House once stood in which Clive lived, being, as it will be, the home of the Calcutta Royal Exchange and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, your new building will, I trust, inspire those who use it to live up to noble traditions, to be shrewd, straightforward and active in all their dealings; and to secure for this City of Palaces a future no whit less glorious than her past.

His Excellency's Speech at the Meeting of the Bengal Economic Association, on 9th February 1916.

GENTLEMEN,

We are met here this evening to inaugurate the Bengal Economic Association. You have a leaflet in your hands which sets forth shortly the objects of the Association and gives the names of its first President and of those who will be proposed as its first Council.

Your presence is in itself, I think, sufficient proof that the Society will arouse interest and will meet a need. Professor Hamilton, in an article which you probably read in the newspapers and which, I think, you have, briefly summarized the objects of the Association as "the encouragement of the study—both practical and theoretical—of the problems that bear upon the well-being of India, and in particular of Bengal."

Everyday more people realize that economic problems must receive greater attention in India from those who are interested in her welfare. Anyone who thinks about such things at all, feels this; that the Government of India feels it, we may conclude from the fact that it has founded the three University Chairs of Political Economy to which Professor Hamilton has referred. It is nothing to be surprised at if with the spread of Western knowledge here a desire has sprung up to adopt Western methods at once, or to apply Western theories to India. If theories are sound they are sound everywhere, but they must be applied to facts differently according as facts differ in different places: and it needs very little experience to convince us that facts in India are very different from those in Europe or in America where for the most part economists have made their observations. Not only as Professor Hamilton points out, is the East in a different stage of economic progress to that in which the West was when the economic theories were worked out and applied there, but there are factors here which never did exist in the West, and some of which are among the most powerful forces which influence conduct. This being so, generalizations founded on Western experience may not always be a safe guide here, and certainly cannot be so except to persons who are thoroughly familiar with all the relevant facts both here and in the countries where the generalizations were formed. One of the aims of this Association will be to make a thorough survey of concrete conditions in India. I can vouch from my own experience for the difficulty which confronts any one who tries to obtain accurate knowledge of economic conditions here—knowledge such as must be in the possession of any one who hopes to ameliorate the condition of India. I think we must all admit that the condition of India requires much amelioration, even if only in the interests of those who at present make some considerable profit for themselves here.

I, perhaps naturally, look at things from the point of view of Government and of the British administration; from that point of view I feel most strongly that much is wanted to help us in guiding development; and I long for a more general grasping of economic facts, a knowledge of which alone can help us to meet some of the most crying needs of this country.

British administration has brought peace to a land which suffered cruelly from warfare and it has greatly increased the sense of security of person and of property, but, after all, such work can only be compared to the clearing of the ground for the foundations of a building. Without peace and security the advance of a people is impossible; but if peace and security alone were the ultimate objects of British administration in India, we should have little claim to gratitude from future generations of Indians. The work of assisting to build up the political and economic prosperity of the country lies before us, and it is impossible to hope for rapid success or indeed for real success of any kind, unless we study the facts peculiar to the country.

The work done by early British Administrators in this direction was good—I would instance the work of men like Buchanan—Hamilton, both in Hindustan and in South India, or Kirkpatrick in Nepal and a host of others. Lord Mayo was fully alive to the necessity for accurate statistics and it was he who in 1869 chose the late Sir William Wilson Hunter to organize a statistical survey of the Indian Empire. Enquiries into different subjects have been carried on at various times under the orders of the Government of India, and much valuable information has been thus obtained. But it needs to be brought together and duly arranged, and as Professor Hamilton has pointed out, far more information is yet needed about the multitude of facts which go to make up the lives of the different classes of the community in so far as they bear on economic activities.

A good many University students are now devoting their time to Economics. These may, I hope, find a welcome field for their labours in the investigation of these facts. There is an ever-increasing body of men who give some—often a large—part of their scanty leisure to the study of Indian Economics. The Association will by its library and in its journal provide these men not only with new material, but also in a properly classified form with such published material as is available in books and Government reports. In this connection I have been asked to tell you that the Committee of the Buchan Memorial Fund have asked if they may present the Association with a small library of books on Co-operation. Those of you who know of Mr. Buchan's work as Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Bengal will appreciate this wish of the Memorial Fund Committee and I feel sure that I may, on behalf of the Association, gratefully accept the offer.

The Association will succeed in proportion as it is able to bring those who specialize in economic studies and who form theories as the result of their studies, into touch with those whose business is to make Industry and Commerce efficient and who may get practical help by studying the theories which others have worked out. It was Colbert I think who first said, or at any rate who first wrote, that the most precious thing which a State possesses is the labour of its people. That precious possession we in Bengal have in plenty; we shall fail in our duty if we do not do our best, whether we be officials or non-officials, to make good use of it. As Governor I, perhaps as fully as any one, realize how much our success in practice must depend on the extent and accuracy of our knowledge; and that is why I, as Governor, am glad to be the first President of an Association which aims at adding to our knowledge and at making it available to practical men.

His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of unveiling Lord Curzon's Statue presented by Sir Pravasankar Pattani, on 10th February 1916.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This is the second time on which it has fallen to my lot to unveil a statue of Earl Curzon. Two years ago I unveiled Thorneycroft's noble statue—one of the finest modern statues I have seen—erected in memory of his viceroyalty by subscribers from all over India and which will, I hope, someday form a prominent feature in the view of the Victoria Memorial Hall from the Maidan. To-day I am asked to unveil another; one which is the expression of appreciation of a single individual, and which will eventually find a place in the precincts of the Hall itself.

As an old friend and schoolfellow of Earl Curzon's I thank Sir Pravasankar Pattani for the honour he has done me by his request in asking me to unveil this statue and, as Chairman of the Committee, charged for the moment with the control of the Victoria Memorial Hall and of the objects which are to be placed there, I thank him on behalf of my fellow Trustees for giving us so welcome a gift.

It is most fitting that Lord Curzon's effigy should hold a prominent place in the Memorial Hall; for that Hall is in a very real sense the child of his genius. When Lord Curzon came to India as Viceroy he had a knowledge of the country which no other Viceroy ever possessed before coming. As a private traveller he had seen India on several occasions from Cape Comorin to Darjeeling, from Calcutta to the Khyber Pass; he had studied her history as few have studied it and he had been, as he himself has told us, struck that in a land, where so many great deeds had been done and where so much worth achieving had been achieved, there should be so few memorials to recall to the present generation, in living reality, the lives and actions of the great men who have passed away. This idea was constantly in his mind from the time of his first visit to India in 1887; and as soon as he became Viceroy 11 years later, he began to consider how to give it a practical shape. When the great Queen-Empress died in 1901, a spontaneous desire seized all the people of India, prince and peasant, official and non-official, soldier and civilian alike, to raise a fitting memorial in her honour and Lord Curzon found in his inspiration the germ of a truly national Indian memorial to India's first Queen-Empress; and at a meeting held in our Calcutta Town Hall almost exactly 15 years ago, his idea was taken up. When I unveiled Lord Curzon's statue on the Maidan, I spoke of him as a Statesman and a public servant, and it would be easy for me to say more now on this subject, for no man ever worked harder than he has done and is doing to serve his country; no man was ever more outspoken than he was in saying what he believed ought to be said in the interests of India or of the Empire, no man was ever more ready to put aside party considerations. But Sir Pravasankar has spoken

so well and I think so justly of Lord Curzon's work this afternoon that I should be doing wrong were I to try to add to what he said.

I shall, therefore, merely take this opportunity of reminding you of some things that Lord Curzon himself said about the Victoria Memorial Hall, and about the collection which is to be housed in it. If by doing so I in any way quicken your interest I shall, I know, be doing what Lord Curzon would much wish done.

Speaking at the Asiatic Society, Lord Curzon told us that the Memorial was to be "the fulfilment of what I regard as a great Imperial duty—the handing down to posterity of what the past has failed to provide for us, that is, a standing record of our wonderful history, a visible monument of Indian glories and an illustration, more eloquent than any spoken address or printed page of the lessons of public patriotism and civic duty."

The Trustees have kept this well in mind. The building is being erected on the plans in which Lord Curzon himself took such interest. I feel sure that such of you as did not realize it before, have lately realized that it will be a building of which Calcutta may be proud. I hope that many of you occasionally visit it; and see for yourselves how well it has been designed to serve its purpose. Before you leave these grounds to-day, I hope you will look at the model of the garden planned by Lord Curzon himself, which Mr. Girard has so carefully set out on the other side of the lawn where we are going to have tea; and at that other beautiful model which Mr. Esch has constructed so ingeniously and which you will find close to Mr. Girard's. These models will, I think, show you that what I say is true, and will, I hope, make you eager for the day when both the Hall and the Garden will be finished. Lord Curzon promised that the Garden should be a noble garden. Mr. Girard's model will, I think, convince you that the Trustees are in a fair way to carry out his promise.

I hope that besides looking at these models some of you will look also at the beautiful and interesting collection which is contained in the main rooms and in the verandah of this house: and I hope you may all of you often visit it; and that any of you who can will help the Trustees to make the collection even more beautiful and even more interesting. I hope no one here thinks, as some people used to tell me they thought, that the Victoria Memorial Hall will be a sort of glorified curiosity store. It will certainly not be that. "It will" to quote Lord Curzon "not be a museum of antiquities, filled with undeciphered inscriptions and bronze idols and crumbling stones. It will not be an industrial museum, stocked with samples of grains and timbers and manufactures. It will not be an art museum, crowded with metal ware of every description, with muslins, and *kinkobs* and silks, with pottery, and lacquer ware and Kashmere shawls. It will not be a geological, or ethnographical or anthropological or architectural museum. All these objects are served by existing institutions: and I do not want to compete with or denude any such fabric. The central idea of the Victoria Hall is that it should be an Historical Museum, a National Gallery, and that alone; that it should exist not for the

advertisement of the present, but for the commemoration of that which is honourable and glorious in the past."

The quotation which I have just read shows what Lord Curzon's idea was as to the collection to be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall. From that idea the Trustees do not intend to depart. As Lord Curzon said in the Town Hall "A nation that is not aware that it has had a past will never care to possess a future." We in India, whether we be Britons or Indians, have a past of which we are proud, and we in India, whether we be Britons or Indians, intend to have a future of which our children shall be proud. In that past both races have had their share; they have not always acted together, they have often been at variance—they have often fought. But in the future I trust we shall be closely united. The events of the last two hundred years cannot be undone and cannot but affect the course of the future. • The two races have drawn closer and closer together, it is in their continuing to work even more closely together that the certainty of a glorious future for this land will lie. Lord Curzon, as much as any Englishman—more than most Englishmen, believed this. I share in that belief, and I am, therefore, glad now to unveil Sir Pravasankar's noble gift to us—the statue of the man, whose words I have quoted and shall once more quote. All, Englishmen and all Indians must sincerely hope that Lord Curzon spoke the truth, when he said of the Hall in one of whose courts this statue will in due time be placed:

"I believe that it will do much to bind together the two races whom Providence, for its mysterious ends, has associated in the administration of this great Empire, and whose fusion has been so unmeasurably enhanced by the example, the wisdom and the influence of Queen Victoria."

***His Excellency's reply to the Address presented at Sandip,
on 22nd February 1916.***

GENTLEMEN,

‘ *Amar sadar abharthanar janya apanadigake dhonyabad ditechi.*

I thank you all for your hearty reception of me this evening. This visit to Sandip is to me a very interesting one. I have often heard of those historic associations to which you refer in your address; and I am particularly interested in a people who are so contented and happy that they have hardly a request to make. The one request in the address is that the claim of the people of the island of Sandip should not be forgotten when Government is making appointments. I myself came from an island and I hold a good appointment. I have therefore some sympathy with this point of view, and I can assure you that any applications which may come from Sandip will be considered, and if my advisers in these matters recommend one of your fellow islanders, I shall not be sorry.

I have little further to say to you. I am told that communications with the outer world are improving, that you are likely soon to have a daily post and that there is some prospect of a cable being laid to join you with the mainland. I hope these increased means of communications will always bring you good news.

It is pleasant indeed to hear of your sympathy with those who are suffering on account of this war, and I join with you in hoping for a speedy and victorious end in a cause which we believe to be a just one.

I thank you also for your kind reference to Lady Carmichael. I am glad to say she is better and I hope she will soon be with me again. I am sure she would have enjoyed a visit to Sandip, but I fear I cannot hold out to you any hopes that she will be able to come here. I will tell her, however, of your kind words and of the reception accorded to me.

I wish you all good luck. *Apanader kushal hauk.*

His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of opening the Economic Museum, on 24th February 1916.

MR. LINDSAY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It came to me as a surprise last night to find that I had to inflict a speech on you now, for when I agreed to open the exhibition I was told I need not say anything. I cannot for my own sake, and still less for yours, pretend that I am glad that you have altered your arrangements; but I shall do my best, and honestly I do not regret having an opportunity of saying publicly that I whole-heartedly support the policy of the Government of India of which this Museum is an outcome.

Ever since I was a boy in Scotland I have been keenly interested in industrial development. In Australia I had experience of a new country anxious to go ahead with industrial development as fast as possible. When I came to India—I came to a country in a totally different stage economically—a country with an ancient indigenous industrial system fighting for recognition—and at the same time launching into new and strange developments brought from abroad, making great progress in some directions, very little in others. The whole forms a fascinating study—but it is more than fascinating, it is a study which is vital to the right guidance of this Empire of India.

Government in England takes the position of a regulating agency rather than that of an active partner. In India Government is looked to to perform duties far wider than those of a regulating agency. Lord Curzon was the first to realize this fully. It was he who evolved the present Commerce and Industry Department (of which Mr. Lindsay is an important factor). Lord Curzon's object was, I take it, to emphasize that there is a community of interest between the Government on the one hand and those who are engaged in developing the resources of the country on the other. Their true interests in the matter are the same,—the increase of the wealth of India,—and they must work as partners, each doing his own part.

The foreign competition with which the small Indian industries have to contend is one of the greatest obstacles to the starting of small industrial concerns. To meet this many advocate protective tariffs, other stick by their old free trade principles and hope for the best. At the present moment owing to the extinction of the trade with enemy firms a state of practical protection in regard to many industries has arisen and there is surely now an opportunity for those who advocate protection to show what can be done.

Mr. Ley (Mr. Lindsay's predecessor) showed me over the samples exhibition to which Mr. Lindsay referred in his speech, and I was greatly struck with the number and the quality of many articles produced in Bengal and entirely unknown to me. I heard many other people who have been much longer in Bengal than I have express the same surprise. That exhibition served a most useful purpose—it showed what articles are actually being produced locally. Perhaps some of these may only

require advertisement to obtain a ready sale. The central idea of the Museum is the same as that of the exhibition—but the idea has expanded. The producer can come here to study the article which met the consumer's want, but which is now no longer available: and the consumer can come to see what local product he can obtain to take the place of the foreign article which formerly supplied his needs. But in addition the producer will find in this Museum articles produced in other countries to meet India's needs made from raw materials procurable in India—and in some cases I believe from raw materials not only procurable, but actually procured in India.

I wish the exhibition every success. I will take every opportunity I have of advising producers and consumers alike to come and see it, and I hope to come myself to see it on many occasions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in declaring the exhibition open.

His Excellency's Speech at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, on 24th February 1916.

SIR LEONARD ROGERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I was very glad to lay that foundation-stone just now ; and I thank you for having asked me to do it.

Exactly two years ago I laid the foundation-stone of the building, which you see before you, and the inside of which we are going to look at directly. Many of you who are here now were here then, but there were also many others here then whose faces we miss to-day. My wife, of whom Sir Leonard Rogers has spoken so kindly, was glad to be with us then. I know she would have liked to be with us now, though as she hopes to be back in India very soon. I expect it won't be long before she comes to see what we have done to-day. Surgeon-General Harris too was here then ; he has since retired from Government service and is to-day in England. I remember that he prophesied then that 24th of February would always be a red letter day in the annals of scientific medicine in India ; I am sure he would have been glad to be with us now ; if he were I fancy he would find further cause for confidence in the truth of his prophesy. Sir William and Lady Duke are now in London : they took great interest in Sir Leonard Rogers' work and would have shown it to-day, if they had still been here.

Sir Pardey Lukis whom I saw not many days ago and who from the very inception of its idea has watched over this institution hoped almost against hope to be here to-day. I know that it was with real regret that he sent the wire which you heard read. I am sure it is a great gratification to those whose names I have mentioned and to all of you to remember that since we last met here His Majesty the King-Emperor has recognized Colonel Rogers' work by conferring upon him the dignity of Knighthood, and I am sure too that his many friends and admirers—whether they are present here or not—are glad that Sir Leonard has been able to see another distinct advance made towards the completion of the scheme for which he has worked so hard.

To me it is a matter of great satisfaction that I have been allowed to perform this second ceremony in connection with the future School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta. This institution, even if it were nothing else, would be a lasting monument to the devotion to duty and the indomitable pluck of an Englishman, whom I am proud to be able to call my friend. Sir Leonard has refused to be defeated by what to many others would have seemed insuperable obstacles. Even the shadow of the War which has for the moment, at any rate, put a stop to so many excellent schemes, could not overcome his energy or dim his faith. When we met at the ceremony here two years ago, the only part of Sir Leonard's scheme which was ready to take practical shape was the construction of the Tropical School building which we shall inspect this afternoon.

Two years ago Surgeon-General Harris told us of hopes for the future. He told us how the promoters aimed at providing a hospital to complete the scheme and as an essential part of it, and how they hoped some day to have a staff of six professors. These were then only hopes; to some of us they hardly seemed likely to be quickly fulfilled. To-day Sir Leonard tells us these hopes have been fulfilled beyond even the expectation of the most sanguine—and in spite of unforeseen difficulties of the greatest magnitude. We rejoice at their fulfilment, and we rejoice none the less because we know that it is mainly due to the indomitable energy of Sir Leonard Rogers himself.

It is specially gratifying to hear of the interest felt by American medical men of Science as is shown by their generous offer of assistance to which Colonel Rogers has referred. America has done great things for scientific research—Cuba, Panama are monuments of America's interest in suffering humanity.

The appeal made by Surgeon-General Harris to the great employers of labour in this country has borne fruit in the generous assistance promised by the Tea, Jute and Mining Associations. I hope the example set by these Associations will be followed by others.

Sir Leonard has told us clearly what still remains to be done. In order to complete the building and to give the institution a satisfactory endowment, a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 is still needed. Sir Leonard has appealed to the noblemen and gentlemen of Bengal and of India—for this is an Imperial institution—which will be devoted not to Bengal interests alone, but to the investigation of diseases which occur in many countries though either exclusively or mainly in the tropics, and all parts of India will benefit from its researches.

I hope his appeal will not fall upon deaf ears, and that the spirit shown by Sir Leonard Rogers will beget such confidence in the minds of the public that the remaining sum will soon be secured. Meanwhile I am sure we all join with Sir Leonard in acknowledging the generous gifts of Mr. Birendra Chandra Singha of Paikpara, of the Bettiah Raj, of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal, of the anonymous donor to whom reference has been made, of the Committee of the Lord Minto Memorial Fund and of the others who have already subscribed, and I would like specially to draw your attention to the public spirited offer made by a medical man—well known in Calcutta, perhaps you can guess who he is—to give to the Endowment Fund a sum of Rs. 40,000, provided the balance required for the building of the hospital is subscribed in time to enable the building to be proceeded with without delay.

I felt honoured when I was asked to be present on these two occasions—first to lay the foundation-stone of the School building and again to lay the foundation-stone of the Hospital. But Sir Leonard Rogers has now done me even greater honour: he has asked that the Hospital may be named, "The Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases." I thank him for thinking of this, and I have the greatest pleasure in agreeing to his request.

And now ladies and gentlemen, I know you are impatient to inspect the building, so I will not keep you waiting much longer. I must however, in a word thank you for coming here to-day : and I must on your behalf express our sincere hope for the future welfare of the institution. Sir Leonard said that there are other things besides true love whose course does not always run smooth. If all I have heard is true, some details in the plans for the building whose foundation-stone I laid to-day have the advantage of being the outcome of the united thought of Sir Leonard and Lady Rogers when on their honeymoon. I take that as a good omen and I hope the Hospital will prove thoroughly fitted to do all that Sir Leonard expects of it.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University,
on 11th March 1916.***

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

His Excellency the Chancellor has sent you a message. I shall read it to you—

"I regret very much that I am not able to be present at the last Convocation which the Calcutta University will hold during my stay in India. It has been a great honour to me to be the Chancellor of this the largest University in India, and it is with true regret that in a few weeks' time I shall sever my connection with it, but I wish to take this opportunity of assuring the University through you of my unabated interest in its welfare. It was in Calcutta that I made my practical acquaintance with the student problems of India which have always had the deepest interest for me; and I am glad to think that my name will remain associated with one of the hostels and one of the Professorships of the University. In my capacity as the Head of the Government of India it has been my good fortune to be able to associate myself with very considerable grants of money for the improvement of the conditions of teaching and the surroundings of the students of the Calcutta University, and when I have left India I shall continue to watch with the greatest sympathy and interest its future development. If I may give a word of parting advice it would be this. A University embodies the highest educational ideals. Let them be our high road and let us not be tempted by any extraneous issues to stray from that high road and diverge into easier and more alluring by-ways. This University has a unique position and an inspiring historical record. It may, and I hope it will, throw off from time to time new shoots to spring up and bear fruit in outlying areas, but I have little doubt that the parent institution will, under careful guidance, pass on from strength to strength an ornament to the great city of Calcutta and an object of enthusiasm to its own students. Long may it live and flourish! I bid it God Speed with a heart full of hope for its future."—VICEROY.

Within a few weeks' time Lord Hardinge will leave India. His term of office has been longer and more strenuous than that of most Viceroys. He has encountered danger and has suffered private grief such as few men are called on to face. Sorrow and suffering have endeared him to the hearts of the people who have won from him that sympathy which we all know so well.

To you, as members of the University, he was not merely your Viceroy, but also your Chancellor: he associated himself closely with you and he did much for you. I need only remind you of that letter, written with his own hand, which used to hang in the old University Institute room. I hope to open your new Institute next month. You owe that to Lord Hardinge. During his last year in India he has done much to provide hostels, in order that some at least of the vast body of students who live in Calcutta may be housed in convenient buildings amid suitable surroundings. Very soon we shall see eight of these hostels begun, and we shall also, through Lord Hardinge's kindly interest, soon,

I hope, have the student's infirmary to which your Vice-Chancellor has given so much time and thought.

Lord Hardinge's term as Chancellor has seen one great change which has had an effect, hardly not yet fully realized I think, on the University. The transfer of the winter capital of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi has made that close and constant touch which used to exist between the University and the Government responsible for its administration impossible, and the intimate personal knowledge of each other which the officers on both sides had and which I am told was of the greatest value in the rapid and smooth disposal of business, has to a great extent ceased.

But His Excellency Lord Hardinge, in spite of all difficulties, has never allowed this to lessen his interest in the University and I should like, if I may, to convey to him a farewell message expressing your gratitude for his efforts on your behalf, your prayer that the blessing of God may ever be with him, and your assurance that the example which he has set of a life spent in the service of others will not be forgotten by the students of Bengal.

The Vice-Chancellor will, I have no doubt, speak to you of the events of the University during the past year; but I want to refer briefly to a few points.

In the first place, on your behalf as well as on my own, I congratulate Dr. Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari on being again appointed to what is perhaps the most important honorary office in the gift of the Viceroy. I know something of the difficulties which beset the Vice-Chancellor and of the enormous volume of work which he has to get through. His office is no sinecure and the public ought to be grateful to any man who ungrudgingly gives up his time to it.

While speaking of our Vice-Chancellor I want to remind you of his father. Rai Surjya Kumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur was born in 1832. After a brilliant career at the Medical College he joined the Government Medical Service. He was a valued helper of Sir Joseph Fayrer during the memorable siege of Lucknow and was a friend of Havelock's. His portrait which has been presented lately to the University, will find a fitting place in this hall where he laboured for so many years as a Member of the Faculty of Medicine—for some time as its President, and his memory will be further and most appropriately preserved by a gold medal of the value of Rs. 100 to be conferred at each Convocation on a medical graduate of the Calcutta University.

I am told you expect me to speak of recent happenings in some of our colleges. I do not intend to say much. I am not yet in possession of full knowledge of the facts. It is the duty of my Government and of myself as Governor to try to find out and to deal as best as we can with the causes which led to those events which I most sincerely deplore. Mistakes, if such have been made, must be brought home to those who made them. Misunderstandings must be cleared up, if the system has been at fault it must be changed. For we must have a cordial working together of teachers and taught. I believe you can help, and I confidently look to you to help.

The direction in which India will advance in the immediate future largely depends on you and on your fellow-students of to-day. On you therefore lies a great responsibility, not to yourselves alone, but to your fellow-countrymen. You all, I hope, realize that; but I am not sure that you all quite realize what that implies. I sympathize with the students.—I have been a student myself—and these recent happenings grieve me, for they must have done harm I fear to the students—but they puzzle me, for I hear them spoken of in a way which I do not understand; and in a way which I would not expect—least of all in India. I am no scholar in oriental languages, but I have read in the works of your great Law-giver some passages and one of your most distinguished scholars has kindly checked my translation of them—such passages as these—

आचार्याश्च पिताचैव माता ज्ञाता च पूज्यते ।

नार्वेनाप्यब्रह्मव्या ब्राह्मणेन विशेषतः ॥

Acharjascha, pita chaiba,
Mata, bhrata cha poorbaja,
Nartenapyabamantabhya,
Brahmanena bisheshata.

(Translation.)

The teacher, the father, the mother and an elder brother must not be treated with disrespect, specially by a Brahmin, though one be grievously offended by them.

गुरोर्वैत्र परीवादो निन्दा वापि प्रवर्तते ।

कर्णे तत्र पिधातव्यो गन्तव्यः वा ततोऽन्यतः ॥

Gurarjotra, paribado,
Ninda bapi probartate.
Karnou tatra pidhatobbōu
Gantobyam, ba tatannōtoh.

(Translation.)

Wherever people justly censure or falsely defame his teacher, there he must cover his ears or depart thence to another place.

পরীবাদং ধরো ভবতি শা বৈ ভবতি নিন্দকঃ ।

পরিভোক্তা ক্রমির্ভবতি কৌটো ভবতি মৎসরী ॥

Poreebadat kharo bhabati
Sha boi bhabati nindaka
Paribhakta krimirbhabati
Keeto bhabati matsari.

(Translation.)

By censuring his teacher, though justly, he will become in his next birth an ass, by falsely defaming him, a dog; he who lives on his teacher's substance will become a worm, and he who is envious of his merit, a larger insect.

These are your old traditional Indian sentiments; put more unqualifiedly than we should have put them, but practically the same

sentiments which I was taught ought to govern the relations between myself and my fellow-students and our teachers in England; sentiments on which all school and college discipline is based.

The word discipline is, I fear, sometimes misunderstood. It means, primarily the relation which exists—not in the East only, nor in the West only, but everywhere,—between the teacher and his disciple, between the *guru* and his *chela*; and if either teachers or students have really broken away from that relation, something is very far wrong indeed. Discipline does not mean something harsh, unbending, unsympathetic: it may at times involve hard treatment, but it does not involve loss of dignity; far from it; it adds to the dignity of both pupil and teacher. There is no servitude in discipline, though there is implicit obedience,—obedience which does honour to those who give it quite as much as to those who receive it.

The teacher may have faults, teachers often have, and pupils are not blind; but none of us are free from faults, and as the old Hindu Law-giver whom I quoted said—the teacher must not be treated with disrespect even though the pupil may feel grievously offended. The Law-giver expressed his meaning very directly when, in the passage I quoted last he stated what in a future birth would become of a pupil who censured his teacher—and that there might be no mistake he added the words—“though justly.”

That was the view held by Hindus in ancient days: it is the view held in all educational institutions of which I have experience in the West, and I feel sure it is the view of the great majority of thinking men in Calcutta to-day.

Discipline is not a thing confined to schools or colleges—it begins in the home; the father has to be obeyed—not because he is always right, but because he is the father. And after our college days are done there is the great world beyond where the training of discipline is one of the factors of character which does most, and for which the world pays handsomely: for it makes for human progress.

My experience of students here is not so great as yours; but such as it is, it leads me to believe that Bengali students—quite as much as any students elsewhere—have high ideals of honour and of duty: and that their aim is honourably to live noble lives. Here as elsewhere, their ideal may not be always clearly defined; here as elsewhere, students may at times confuse the true with the false; here as elsewhere, students may do foolish perhaps even wrong things in the heat of the moment, or at times deliberately; but I believe they are as generous here, and as ready to give and take as they are elsewhere.

I know that there are many factors in a student's life here with which I am not familiar; but that hardly explains all that puzzles me. I look back on things that happened in my own experience more than once in other countries—where a fault was committed against college discipline and the authorities did not know who had committed it. I ask myself what course did the college authorities take. What course did public opinion and student opinion expect them to take? Did they telephone to the Commissioner of Police to come and help them to find

the culprit? Such an idea would have seemed to them absurd. They placed the punishment on the shoulders of the body of students directly concerned: but not with the object of inducing any student to give information concerning others. To try to obtain information in such a way from others than the guilty is repellant—to give information about others in such circumstances is dishonourable—in student life, whether in England or in Bengal. No! They trusted to the honour of the offenders themselves—they believed that the offenders would value honour more than they dread punishment and would not let the innocent suffer with the guilty, but would come forward to bear the punishment due to them. I know individuals will not always in fact do this. But I should always have expected my fellow-students as a whole to feel that they ought to do it, and to look to individuals to justify that expectation. It is hard for me to conceive that this is not so here. Yet many people tell me it is not. If you know that it is not—and you who have just finished your time as students must know—for the sake of your good name; for the sake of your own chance of getting for yourselves many things which I know you want to get, and which I want you to get; and for the sake of your fellow-countrymen whose future condition must depend on the reputation which educated Indians hold in the eyes of the world, I would beg you to try and bring about a change in student feeling. From my knowledge of Bengalis I feel sure that this idea of honour will appeal to you if only you clearly grasp it. I feel sure that Bengali students will never respect men who are so cowardly as to let others suffer for their fault. I do not believe that Bengali students are cowards either morally or physically, and if they face facts squarely, I shall be surprised if they do not of their own accord discourage anonymous letters said to be written by students to newspapers and see that there are no more of those “strikes” of which I have heard so much lately, and which show that whatever the root cause of what we regret may be, it is at any rate not the failure of two races to understand each other.

I have kept you longer than is customary on these occasions. You have listened to me patiently. I hope you will take what I say in good part. It is both my duty as Rector and my desire as their friend to help the students of Calcutta University when I can. I shall, therefore, try to understand when they are—or think they are—aggrieved; but it is their duty as students, and I hope it is the wish of all of you as Bengalis, to show me that Bengali students are worth helping. I trust, therefore, to you all to look ahead, and I trust to the students to think of their fellow-students as well as of themselves, in fact—to use a colloquial phrase—to play the game.

I now call on the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation.

***His Excellency's Speech at the Dalhousie Institute in connection with
the Young Men's Christian Association work with Troops, on
15th March 1916.***

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have not come here to speak this evening. I have come like you to listen to the appeal which the Young Men's Christian Association are making for the work they are doing.

I am glad to preside for I know the Association has done excellent work in the past in India and now I believe it is doing a great work for the Indian Army beyond India.

Colonel Wauchope who has been staying with me at Barrackpore has told me much of his personal experience of the value of the work done by the Association in France and in Mesopotamia. I am very sorry to hear from Mr. Gourlay that Colonel Wauchope is not able to be here this evening as he has had to leave Calcutta, but he has sent Mr. Gourlay a letter which will be read to you so that you, too, may have this testimony as to the value of the work.

Here, in Calcutta, we live in safety. Our fleet has command of the seas; we fear no attack from the Bay of Bengal and we are protected from a land attack by many thousands of miles. But our very safety should make us think of those who are fighting for us and will, I hope, make us do everything we can to make their burden less irksome.

These men are sacrificing their lives for us. How can we show our gratitude? Surely the least we can do is to send whatever money can provide to minister to their comfort and to cheer them in their task. I believe the work of the Association is of vital importance in this. The encouragement to write letters and so keep in touch with home is alone a great service. The cheerful service of all kinds given by the Association's Secretaries is acknowledged by all the Commanders in the field as of the greatest value in keeping the men at a worthy level of living. Every rupee you give to the Young Men's Christian Association for their Army Work goes to lighten the burden of our soldiers and I would ask Calcutta to extend to the Association that generosity which it has already shown where appeals for the war are concerned.

I now call upon Mr. Gourlay who in this matter takes the place of Sir R. Montearth—the Chairman of the Indian National Council—to address us.

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Meeting of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Calcutta Society, on 16th March 1916.

DR. GRAHAM, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am glad to preside this afternoon, for it is always a pleasure to me to do anything I can to help the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes. Last November I spent two or three delightful days at Kalimpong with Dr. Graham and his helpers. I visited many of the cottages and had the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone of the new "Hart" Cottage. I also saw the new domestic science block which marks, it seems to me, a great development in the educational work. But I need not speak of the work. Its value is known to all of you.

We have to record the loss, since our last annual meeting, of Sir Robert Laidlaw. Sir Robert Laidlaw identified himself very largely with Calcutta. His romantic career was largely spent here. He made his money here, and he has spent his money very largely in charities more or less directly connected with Calcutta. His interest in the education of Anglo-Indians is well known to you all. He was a firm believer in the Homes and in the system which Dr. Graham has evolved there; how much he was interested in this work for the Anglo-Indians and the domiciled community is shown by his having left three-fifths of the residue of his estate for the benefit of the Homes at Kalimpong and Kodaikanal. The Homes will not immediately benefit from the will for Lady Laidlaw has a life interest in the property, but this proof of the lasting interest taken by the man who, perhaps above all others, has been the Anglo-Indians' friend, will, I am sure, be a stimulus to others to help on the Homes.

During the year also the Homes have received a magnificent gift from Sir Alexander McRobert who has presented as an endowment 7 per cent. preference shares in the Cawnpore Mills with a value of Rs. 18,000.

Such gifts are a great encouragement to Dr. Graham and his helpers.

I was very interested to learn from the last copy of the Magazine that there are at least 24 old Homes' boys fighting for their King and country just now. I hope it will be possible to keep a record of the names of these and display it in some prominent place in the Jarvie Hall. They are names of which all the children at the Homes ought to be proud. I believe there are many more who would have been glad to enlist had opportunities offered, and I hope that it may yet be possible for some of those so keen to do their duty to take their places in the fighting line.

At the present time there are many special appeals particularly in connection with the war and there are many calls upon our purses, but I hope no one will let these new calls interfere with their support to the Kalimpong Homes. Dr. Graham will himself tell us of his immediate needs: and I now ask him to address us.

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Historical Society, on 17th March 1916.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very glad to preside at the annual meeting of the Society. I am afraid the Society has not prospered very much during the year; its income is considerably less now than it was a year ago. During the coming year we must set ourselves to think how we can best increase the interest in the Society. One suggestion has been made by a member of the Society that the name should be altered from "The Calcutta Historical Society" to that of the "Bengal Historical Society." This is, I think, a good suggestion. Our work concerns not Calcutta alone, but the whole Province, and perhaps the proposed change in name may encourage mufassal members.

There is another point which I would like to ask you to consider. At present some people seem to think the whole responsibility of putting vigour into the Society rests upon the shoulders of Archdeacon Firminger and our Secretary, Mr. Sanial. I would suggest that we should have among our Vice-Presidents, at least two men who are closely connected with Calcutta, if possible. As one of these, I would suggest Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, whose interest in historical research is well known, he has been one of our Vice-Presidents and I have no doubt we shall gladly re-elect him.

I wonder whether anything could be done to stimulate our members to carry out small pieces of research work. One need has been brought to my notice, namely, the recovery of the history of the names of the Calcutta streets. Very little is known of the history of Calcutta between 1785 and 1850, the proceedings of the Lottery Committee for example which probably contain much interesting information have not been traced. If any of us have time to examine the files of old newspapers and periodicals, we should, I fancy, get a clue to many of these old names, and I am certain there are other points equally interesting lying unknown; if we could point to them we should, perhaps, find men willing to work them out.

I would like you to accord a very special vote of thanks to Archdeacon Firminger for the work he has done as Editor of "Bengal Past and Present." The magazine is the backbone of the Society. It is no light work to arrange for its production once a quarter and we owe Mr. Firminger a deep debt of gratitude for undertaking it. I do not make any definite suggestion I fear, but I ask you all to consider seriously whether you can help him in his editorial duties. I would also ask you to accord a vote of thanks to our Secretary, Mr. Sanial, for his work during the year.

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Orphanage, on 23rd March 1916.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It was with great pleasure that I accepted your kind invitation to be present at this meeting of the Calcutta Orphanage. I never feel more genuine pleasure than when I am asked to associate myself with a work which aims at helping in the healthy development of boys and girls. This Institution is meant to look after boys and girls—not boys and girls whose parents can afford to pay for their maintenance and education, but boys and girls who have none in the world to bestow a thought upon them, and who, if they were not under the fostering care of the Institution, would lead a miserable existence with a dark and uncertain future. I can conceive no better humanitarian work, and I think we ought to be grateful to those whose untiring efforts and generous inclinations have made the Institution a success.

This Institution does its share in removing a reproach from the civilized population of Calcutta, for it provides for the maintenance and education of waifs and strays and thereby prevents them from perhaps becoming a menace to the society in later life. But I must confess that it seems to me it has gone only a little way in the direction of affording protection to destitute children as is evidenced by the report just read by the President of the Institution which shows that the number of the inmates does not exceed 128. This is not a very large figure for a great city like Calcutta. It is the undefined duty of all people to contribute their mite to the cause of humanity in whatever shape, and the protection of children is as noble a duty as any in human life. I do not wish to say that the people of Bengal are at all behind-hand in charity, but as the President has said, their methods of charity need revision. I have no doubt the same could be said of the people of any country. There are hundreds of houses in Calcutta in which the owner or a chief member is seen sitting by the front door distributing handfuls of rice to thousands of beggars every morning. I expect you would admit that this may sometimes be charity misplaced, for the alms thus distributed seldom reach the really needy, but, on the other hand, may sometimes tend to increase professional mendicancy. I do not say that people ought to desist from their almsgiving in this way, for probably many follow it as a process handed down from generation to generation and I dare say they sometimes stick to it out of reverence for their departed forefathers. But the wisest way of giving alms is that which ensures benefit to the really needy. If a portion of the alms distributed at the house-doors could be diverted to an Institution like the Calcutta Orphanage, it would more easily cope with the increasing demands than is the case at present.

I fully sympathize with the appeal of the President. I think it is obvious that if people will come forward in large numbers to help in the extension of the Institution and the establishment of similar institutions in different parts of the city, the moral atmosphere will be very considerably purified in a short time and there will be a brighter future, not only for those who are helped, but also automatically for the public in general.

Now, gentlemen, I need say no more, but that I thank you for having invited me to be present at this annual meeting of this interesting Institution.

His Excellency's Speech on the occasion of unveiling the Portrait of Sir Asutosh Mukharji in Senate Hall, on 25th March 1916.

SIR GOOROODAS BANARJI, RAJA PEARY MOHAN MUKHARJI, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

A little more than a year ago I unveiled the bust of Sir Asutosh Mukharji which stands on the stair-way of the Darbhanga Library. That bust was the affectionate tribute of the students of the University. To-day I am asked to unveil his portrait which has just been presented to the University by Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji on behalf of the registered graduates.

I think it is significant that the first two memorials raised in honour of Sir Asutosh should be the gift of present and past students, for throughout his career he has been pre-eminently a student. The advancement of learning and as the great means to that end, the well-being of the student—physical, intellectual and moral—have been his constant aim.

Sir Asutosh's interest has not been in the bricks and mortar which form the outward and visible sign of an University and its colleges, but in the teeming life within those college walls—in the lives of the students and teachers who really are the essential part in any University.

He came as Vice-Chancellor in 1906, fresh from the laborious task of drafting the Regulations under which the University was to begin its new career. His joy in those Regulations was not a joy of vanity, nor was it a joy of power, it was a genuine joy in having put his best into the creation of something which should advance learning, something which would help forward the welfare of the seekers after knowledge.

The Regulations gave power over schools. There are different views as to the extent to which the University and the Department of Education should control schools—but Sir Asutosh Mukharji valued that power, and used it not as an opportunity for unnecessary interference, but as a means of rendering the future students better prepared and better equipped to get the best out of University education.

He kept the same aim before him with regard to the colleges. Each college had a right to govern itself without interference, but he was determined to secure to the student thorough teaching in that branch of knowledge which he chose to follow, and with this in view he tried to lead the colleges to confine their teaching to the subjects which they were in a position to teach well.

When the student came to the college it was Sir Asutosh's desire that he should be well housed and well fed: that he should not be subjected to unnecessary temptations, so that he might be able to make the best of his opportunities; and that he should have for his body the exercise which every student needs if his brain is to do good work.

I doubt if many but his intimate friends know how much time Sir Asutosh gave to the creation of the Darbhanga Library. There again

his aim was the same, for without such a library the advancement of learning in the University was an impossibility.

He sought to introduce thoroughness into examinations; he aimed at thoroughness not of knowledge only, but thoroughness of understanding, and he realized how important in attaining this was a thorough study of the Indian vernaculars.

• The creation of a teaching University—by the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers—and the founding of Colleges of Law and of Science—were all parts of the same plan. Different views have been held and are held as to the success he attained, but whatever view we may take on this point few, if any, will deny the strenuousness of the late Vice-Chancellor's efforts for the increase of knowledge and the advancement of truth, or the genuineness of purpose which underlay this continuity of policy.

Many of you heard those Convocation addresses to which Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji has referred, and I am sure that those passages are specially impressed on your memory which he addressed to the students who had just graduated.

No one can fail to appreciate the genuine ring of sympathy in them. The student is exhorted to rise to the dignity of his position, to remember that he has passed through the period of training only, that his education is still before him, but that henceforth that education is to be conducted by himself rather than by teachers; and it is impressed on him that though steeped in the learning of the West, he must never forget the heritage he has acquired from his forefathers in the sublime wisdom of India.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji has said truly that Sir Asutosh Mukharji's high position in the public service forms but a small part of his eminence.

Recently I have seen it suggested in certain newspapers that Sir Asutosh Mukharji, since he has ceased to be Vice-Chancellor, has no longer the same sympathy and the same interest in the student and his welfare as he used to have. Of the earlier part of Sir Asutosh's career as Vice-Chancellor, I cannot speak with personal experience, but I can speak from personal knowledge of the last four years; for during these years he has extended to me his confidence and his friendship. I know, perhaps better than some of us know, and I can state with the confidence of personal knowledge, that such suggestions are very far from the truth. There never has been, and I am confident there never will be, any change in his attitude towards the student. In ending my remarks I shall apply to Sir Asutosh a quotation which he himself used at the end of one of his addresses to the graduates at Convocation. Sir Asutosh seems to me indeed a soul "tempered with fire, fervent, heroic, good, a helper and a friend of mankind."

I will now comply with the request of my friend Sir Gooroodas and unveil the portrait.

***His Excellency's Speech in Bengali at the Sanskrit Convocation,
in Calcutta, on 25th March 1916.***

BHADRA MAHILA O BHADRA MAHODAYGAN,

Sanskrita pariksha samitir ei chaturtha barshika upadhi bitaran^o Sabhaye apanader sahita punarbar milita hoite pariachi bolia ami bishesh ananda o gourab anubhab koritechi. Ei bhishan janakhaykar sangraher madheyo Banger Sanskrita siksha purba purba batsarer nay gata batsare je unnatir dike agrasar hoietay pariache ebong, etaddushhe Bangiyio Government je purba prastabita barshik atirikta dash sahasra mudra Banger Brahman Panditganke britti swarnup ditay shamartha hoiachen, e jannya ami paritosh anubhab koritechi.

Gata batsar Bihar o Orissa pradeshey satantra ar ekta sanskrita pariksha samiti sthapita hoileyo, amader ei pariksha samiti digun utshaher sahita ihar gaurab o kirti bardhanay samartha hoiache, ei karane ami ukta samitir savyaganke dhannyabad ditechi.

Sumadhur o shamudur sanskrita bhasar unnatir jannya je shakal nishwartha-prakriti o nirabhiman Adhyapak Mahasayagan bishesh klesh shikar purbak sanskrita bhasar adhyapana koritechen, tanhadigoke ami amar antarik kritajnata janaitechi.

Ekhan shabha bhanga hayuk.

[*Translation.*]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel a particular pleasure and a pride in being able to meet you once again at this fourth Annual Convocation of the Board of Sanskrit Examinations. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that even in the midst of this horrible and devastating war, Sanskrit learning in Bengal has, in this year as in previous years, made strides in the direction of progress, and that the Government of this Presidency have been able, in conformity with their previous resolution, to contribute to this end the additional sum of ten thousand rupees to be spent in granting stipends to the Pandits.

I congratulate the members of our Board on the success with which they, in spite of the creation last year of a separate Board for the Province of Bihar and Orissa, endeavoured, with re-doubled enthusiasm, to uphold and enhance the glory and prestige of their own Board. I also offer my sincere thanks to that unselfish and unpretentious band of Sanskrit scholars who have been pursuing, at considerable trouble to themselves, the noble mission of the improvement of the mellifluous and sublime Sanskrit language.

His Excellency's Speech at the Annual Meeting of the District Charitable Society, on 29th March 1916.

MR. BOMPAS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I feel sure you do not expect me to say much this evening. I am glad that I have been able, during my term of office as Governor of Bengal, to preside at an annual meeting of the District Charitable Society, and I am specially glad to have been able to do so now when the resources and the organization of the Society have been so greatly tried by the conditions created by the war, for its resources and its organization have not been found wanting, and that is in itself a great source of encouragement.

In a city like Calcutta it is essential that charity should be organized partly to prevent the charitable public from being imposed upon, but also so that charitable work may be done in such a way as to secure the maximum of good. Your Society has an honorable record, covering a period of 86 years, and it naturally forms the centre around which other charitable institutions can be co-ordinated.

I will not speak in detail of the work done during the year—that is set forth by the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas in the report which he will place before you this evening. The report will show you how greatly the work has increased during this time of war. One of the few bright aspects of the present condition of things in the world—an aspect well illustrated in the report—is the drawing together of mankind and the realization by so many of the duty of helping each other. Many voluntary workers have come forward, and in charitable work nothing is of more importance than the voluntary worker. A charity organization can be a hard, soul-less thing probing into private affairs and coming to what no doubt is a "just" decision, but much more than that is wanted. We do not want to find out merely whether *A* or *B* deserves help. We want to find out the conditions under which *A* and *B* are living so that we may help them to help themselves. Behind the enquiries or behind any money given there ought to be a real desire to help and to uplift. There are cases in which the giving of alms does nothing but prolong the poverty and the suffering, and indiscriminate charity too often tends to make poverty permanent. There is much truth in the saying that "this is true philanthropy, that buries not its gold in ostentatious charity, but builds its hospital in the human heart." I hope—and believe—your Society aims at true philanthropy.

